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### The Robins.

There's a call upon the housetop, an answer from the plain,
There's a warble in the sunshine, a twitter in the rain.
And through my heart, at sound of these,
There comes a nameless thrill,
As sweet as odor to the rose,
Or verdure to the hill;
And all the joyous mornings,
My heart pours forth this strain;
"God bless the dear old robins,
Who have come back again."

For they bring a thought of summer, of dreamy, precious days,
Of king-cups in the summer, making a golden haze;
A longing for the clover blooms,
For roses all aglow,
For fragrant blossoms where the bees
With droning murmurs go;
I dream of all the beauties
Of summer's golden reign,
And sing, "God keep the robins,
Who have come back again."

### Farm Music.

In the morning, dim and sweet,
Slanting glints the sun;
The milkmaid trips with hurrying feet,
The farmer's day is begun.
Hark! 'tis the mower blithe,
As he sharpens the trusty scythe—
Crink, crank—crink, crank!
In the dewy morning air.

In the summer, near to noon,
Flaming climbs the sun,
The scythe-blades sweep to a pleasant tune,
And the task goes merrily on.
Hark! shrill and fine,
The locust's hot-weather sign—
Cree-ee, cree-ee!
In the blazing morning air.

In the summer day at noon,
Right over glares the sun.
The mowers sweep to a slower tune,
And wish the task were done.
Hark! a chattering loud,
'Tis the noisy crows in a crowd,
Caw, caw, caw, caw!
Through all the hazy air.

The primrose wakes to bloom,
Downward rolls the sun.
The west is fire, the east is gloom,
The mowers' task is done.
And hist—hark!
What winds through the fragrant dark?
Whippoorwill, whippoorwill!
Through all the evening air.

East and west are gloom,
But the moon is rising fair.
And the night is warm, and the clover bloom
Sweetens all the air.
And list, hark!
Who calls through the silver dark?
Hoo, hoo, too-whit, to hoo!
Through all the midnight air.

### MARRYING A FORTUNE.

"Have you heard the news about Miss Temple, Ned?" said Charlie Ashton, as he sauntered leisurely up to the desk which Edward Farnham occupied in Smith & Jones' office on Wall street.

The warm blood colored Ned's face in spite of all his struggles to prevent it, and he replied:—

"No; I hope no harm."

"Well, I should guess it wasn't. Come, put up your books, and as we go up town I'll tell you."

"No; I cannot leave yet. I have not finished my balance."

"Oh, pshaw! finish that to-morrow before ten o'clock. I wouldn't work as hard as you do for any living, and much less for those bankers, who think all a fellow's made for is to work and make money for them. Come along."

"No; I cannot go."

"Well, then, the tale is short, she's had a big fortune left her, some say five hundred thousand dollars."

An involuntary sigh escaped Ned, and he rather muttered than spoke:

"I'm sorry to hear it."

"Why, what's got into you? Sorry? Why, I haven't heard anything that pleased me so much in many a day. I always liked the girl, but I am not philosopher enough to marry her for love alone. My doctrine is, when poverty comes in at the window, love goes out at the door."

"I am afraid that I don't agree with you in such things, but I have no time to discuss it now. Miss Temple, in my opinion, would be a fortune for any man, did she not possess a cent of money."

"Pshaw, Ned, that's old fogy. Love in a cottage! ha! ha! Well, I liked her pretty well before, but I can't help thinking her attractions very greatly enlarged since I heard that news. I never should have thought of anything but a pleasant acquaintance—guess I'll go for her now. Goodby, old fellow, and don't hurt yourself working over those books."

Ned made no reply, but felt as if he would like to grind beneath his heel one who could speak so irreverently of her who, in his idea, combined every grace of heart and mind, and perfection of form and feature, which should make up a perfect woman. His thoughts turned to action, and he caught himself stamping his heel on the desk stool with such force as almost to dent a hole in it, and looking up saw Mr. Smith's steady gaze fixed on him.

Back to his work he tried to bring his thoughts, but they were not subject to his will, and he found himself in great danger of writing the thoughts passing through his mind. "She is lost to me now. Oh, how I wish it had never happened!" He had closed the book, put away the papers, and, with that dreary, lost, far away kind of look, passed unheedingly among the throng on the money mart of the world.

Charley Ashton lost no time in improving his opportunities, for that night found him seated tete-a-tete with Miss Temple in a cosy little room in Twenty-first street.

Miss Temple was an orphan, and for years lived with her aunt—her father's sister. An income of four hundred dollars a year had been left, which at least supplied all necessary wants. She was not ashamed to assist her aunt about many things some would call menial; and in form and feature, heart and mind, all her acquaintances said, fully sustained the high opinion we have seen Ned Farnham had of her.

Ere the evening was over Charley Ashton had succeeded in appearing deeply in love, and not many days passed ere he had proposed and was accepted. Of all her male acquaintances Miss Temple had always preferred the two young men mentioned. It was true she had rather leaned to the quiet Mr. Farnham, but of late he had ceased to visit her, while Mr. Ashton's presence had been almost constant. Hence she persuaded herself that she loved him, and accepted him.

Charley urged a speedy marriage, which, came about in a conversation too long for me to detail, wherein it appeared that some of the "boys" on the "street" were fixing up a pool to buy a certain stock, and our friend Ashton wanted some of the five hundred thousand dollars to put in it. Miss Temple preferred a longer time, urging that time would make them know each other better, especially in the intimate relation they now stood. Charley vowed that he knew that time could never develop any faults in her.

"But," said Miss Temple, "there is another reason, and I think I can be free with you now; I have spent so much of my little income, and aunt has no spare money—that I have no spare means of defraying necessary expenses."

"But you have the fortune left you by your California uncle; even if you have not received it, your agents will certainly make an advance."

"I have no fortune, dear Charley. Some thought it was mine, but the fortune to which you probably allude was left to my cousin, Miss Tompson Temple, to whom I introduced you at the Philharmonic."

"Ah, it was indeed! She is a favored young lady; but how much does she receive?"

"Report said five hundred thousand dollars, but cousin Nan has been informed by the agent that there is but ten thousand dollars in money—the rest in houses and lots at San Francisco, valued at ninety thousand dollars."

"Ah! well, really, how these things do spread. But to our matter. I guess Miss Anna, you had better have your own way."

The hours of that evening dragged heavily along, and as they lengthened, Charley Ashton's manner became more and more formal. He left and Anna's warm heart was sad as she thought over the cool manner and the cooler parting. No sleep came to her eyes that night.

"Can it be?" she said to herself a thousand times; "and yet it must, for his manner changed almost from my telling him of Nannie's fortune."

The next night came, and Charley was not in his usual place, and the next also. About a week afterward, a short note informed Miss Temple that having lost all his savings in a bad speculation, he should not think of holding her to an engagement which would be out of his power to consummate in years.

To say this did not grieve her would be false, but it did not require many days to teach her that she had not loved Charley Ashton as she should the man she was to marry.

Again our two young men met, this time on Broadway. Charley, gaily sauntering along, hailed Ned in the old familiar way:—

"Well, old boy, off early to-day."

"I've been promoted, and am not obliged to work so late, though I often do; I am going riding in the park; my head has ached much of late, and I am more nervous than formerly."

"Shouldn't work so hard; don't get any thanks for it. By the by, that fortune of Miss Temple's turns out to be all in my eye."

"How—what's that?" was the eager reply.

"Well, a Miss Somebody Temple had about one hundred thousand dollars left her, but it wasn't our pretty little friend."

"But I heard you were attentive, some said engaged."

"There's no telling what might have been but for the fool of an aunt making a mistake in names. However, it's all over now. You know that. I at least can't afford to marry, if she is a Peri. I know you entertain some sort of a foolish notion that love, etc., will do, but it's all bosh. Give me the dimes, my boy. When poverty comes in at the window, etc., you know. Take my advice and drop all such foolish ideas."

Ashton might as well have talked to the lamp-post for all the hearing Ned Farnham did. What he was thinking of we cannot say, but he did not go to the park that afternoon, and the evening found him in the little parlor which had so often been graced by Charley's presence. Ere the evening had passed he had explained his long absence, told her of his better prospects, and offered his heart and hand. She asked three weeks to consider, he to visit her as often as he pleased. After that time he was accepted, and Anna learned what true love was.

Here my story might end, but there is a sequel. Some months after the engagement Mr. Smith tapped Ned on the shoulder, and motioned him to the private office.

"Going to marry my niece?" said that gentleman.

"I am engaged to Miss Anna Temple, sir, and we expect in a quiet way to be married, one month from to day. But I was not aware that she was your niece."

"Neither was I until a few days since. As for your quiet way, understand me, sir, the child of my only sister can be married nowhere else but in my house. Come, no, no flinching, I've heard all about it. But she's poor—poor as Job's turkey; and I've too many children to give her more than a decent wedding."

Ned did not understand the expression on Mr. Smith's face, but he felt a little angered, and replied:—

"I should never have addressed her, and I would release her this moment if I knew she was an heiress."

"No you don't. I know you, and I know the whole story. You can go."

Ned pondered long over this singular conversation, but no satisfaction came from his own thoughts or from Anna. She replied by a smile or a kiss. Not withstanding all the urging of her newfound uncle, Anna refused to leave her aunt until the time for the wedding. The event came, and the ceremony was over. Then Mr. Smith called the young married couple into the library, and, drawing from his safe a strong iron box, said:—

"Now young man, you're tied hard and fast, and I'll tell you that you've got an heiress, and a rich one, too. A foolish brother of her father's, one who would go to California, took it into his head to die, not long since, and left such a botched up will that it has taken six months to get the straight of it.

We were his agents, and kept the matter to ourselves, because it was a large sum and might create impostors. We soon disposed of the one hundred thousand dollars to Miss Anna Thompson Temple; but the contents of this box, five hundred thousand dollars, in bonds, we used more scrupulous in assigning, and in the course of our investigation, I not only found the rightful owner of our trust, but the child of my only sister. Sir, you are worthy of her, and what is less, her fortune. The morning papers will announce you as a partner in our house."

AN ADVERTISING SUIT.—In the Supreme Court of the county of Monmouth, N. J., a suit for over $17,000 was commenced against the great buchu man, by Hudson & Menet, advertising agents, of New York. In June, 1870, the Doctor made two large contracts with the plaintiffs; in one of which it was agreed to print the Doctor's advertisement, a column in length, in one hundred and fifty papers in the Territories of the West and the Sandwich Islands. In the second, to publish one of equal length in 1,200 newspapers in various States. Each of these advertisements to be inserted fifty-two times in the papers mentioned. The amount to be paid on these contracts was over $50,000. Dr. Helmbold becoming unable to pay before the close, they were discontinued, and a bill for some $34,000 rendered, on which there had been paid $17,000. For the balance of this bill suit was brought. The prosecution was begun in this court because the Doctor has considerable property in the county on which they hope to execute. The plaintiffs obtained judgment for the full amount claimed.

ROASTED TO DEATH.—A singular and horrible accident was recently investigated before the courts in Cologne, Prussia. One day last fall the house of a peasant named Franz Bucher, was deserted; he was advanced in years and crippled with rheumatism. He had been in the habit of crawling into the large oven where bread was cooked, to sleep. On the day in question he went into his accustomed sleeping-place, where the warmth soon alleviated his pains and sent him to sleep. Toward evening the servant entered, and seeing the old man in the oven, told him to come out, or he would get warmed up too much. He refused, and retired to the rear of the oven, pulling the doors together. The servant thinking the heat would scare him, allowed the cooking to go on. The result was that toward evening the man was found baked to a crisp. The servant, when brought before the court, declared she had completely forgotten the old man, and was merely condemned to twenty-four hours' imprisonment.

LOST.—A Texan tells the story of lost opportunities: "Now, you see," said he, "land was cheap enough at one time in Texas. I have seen the day when I could have bought a square league of land, covered with fine grass and timber, for a pair of boots." "And why didn't you buy it?" asked his companion. "Didn't have the boots," said the Texan.

### A Deserted Church.

Westmoreland County, the birthplace of Washington, Madison, Monroe, and Marshall, called "the Athens of Virginia," was the most polite and wealthy region of Virginia when Thomas Jefferson was a young lawyer. In thirty years it became waste and desolate. A picket-guard, in 1813, posted on the Potomac to watch for the expected British fleet, were seeking one day a place to encamp, when they came upon an old church the condition of which revealed at once the completeness and the recentness of the ruin. It stood in a lonely dell, where the silence was broken only by the breeze whispering through the pines and cedars and dense shrubbery that closed the entrance. Huge oaks standing near the walls enveloped the roof with their long, interlacing branches. The doors all stood wide open; the windows were broken; the roof was rotten and had partly fallen in; and a giant pine, uprooted by a tempest, was lying against the front, choking up the principal door. The churchyard, which was extensive, and enclosed by a high brick wall of costly structure, was densely covered all over with tombstones and monuments, many of which, though they bore names once held in honor throughout Virginia, were broken to pieces or prostrate, with brambles and woods growing thick and tangled between them everywhere. The parish had been important enough to have a separate building for a vestry just outside the churchyard wall. This had rotted away from its chimney, which stood erect in a mass of ruin.

With some difficulty the soldiers forced their way through the fine old porch between massive doors into the church. What a picture of desolation was disclosed! The roof, rotted away at the corners, had let in for years the snow and rain, staining and spoiling the interior. The galleries, where, in the olden time, the grandees of the parish sat, in their square, high pews, were sloping and leaning down upon the pews on the floor, and, on one side, had quite fallen out. The remains of the great Bible still lay open on the desk, and the tattered canvas that hung from the walls showed traces of the Creed and Commandments which had once been written upon it. The marble font was gone; it was a punch-bowl, the commander of the picket was told. The communion-table, which had been a superb piece of work of antique pattern, with a heavy walnut top, was in its place, but roughened and stained by exposure. It was afterwards used as a chopping-block. The brick aisles showed that the church was the resort of animals, and the wooden ceiling was alive with squirrels and snakes. The few inhabitants of the vicinity—white trash—held the old church and its wilderness of graves in dread, and scarcely dared enter the tangled dell in which they were. It was only the runaway slave, overcome by a greater terror, flying from a being more awful that any ghost—savage man—that ventured to go into the church itself, and crouch among the broken pews.—*James Parton.*

A CO-OPERATIVE PLAN FOR FARMERS.—We quote the following from an address delivered by Mr. H. L. Jones, before the Farmers' Club of Walnut Creek, Saline Co., Kansas, in which State the subject of co-operation continues to be agitated, with what result remains to be seen: "I will suppose there are in Saline county 2,000 farmers who raise annually 500,000 bushels of wheat, which amount will probably soon be reached and excelled. Now, by the present process of marketing, fully 20 per cent., or 100,000 bushels, are lost to the farmer, and go to make up the wealth and profits of the middlemen. How to save this is the question. I would have a joint capital formed of $200,000, made up in shares of $50 each, making an average of two shares to each farmer, and only twice as much as the annual loss on wheat alone. With this money I would have built an elevator and store, at a cost of, say $100,000, leaving $100,000 as capital to do business with. I would have this money used in the foundation of a bank, especially and only, in the interest of the farmers who were members of the association. I would have it under the control of directors elected annually by the farmers, and their duties limited and prescribed by law. I have a place where farmers could deposit their funds and secure a fair interest, and also where they could borrow by paying no higher rate of interest then 10 per cent. per annum, in such manner as should be prescribed by the rules of the association. I would have it a rule that his shares should be deemed good collateral security for two-thirds their value, and that a warehouse receipt of 100 bushels of wheat should also be good collateral for a loan of one-half its value for a limited time. Storage on grain should be fixed at the lowest possible rate to pay expenses, which will not exceed 1½ per cent.

SEA-SICKNESS.—1. Have every preparation made at least twenty-four hours before starting, so that the system may not be exhausted by overwork and want of sleep. This direction is particularly important to ladies. 2. Eat as hearty a meal as possible before going on board. 3. Go on board sufficiently early to arrange such things as may be wanted for the first day or two, so that they may be easy of access; then undress and go to bed before the vessel gets under way. The neglect of this rule by those who are liable to sea-sickness is sure to be regretted. 4. Eat regularly and heartily, but without raising the head, for at least one or two days. In this way the habit of digestion is kept up, the strength is preserved, while the system becomes accustomed to the constant changes of equilibrium. 5. On the first night out, take some laxative pills. Seidlitz, or citrate of magnesia, taken in the morning on an empty stomach, are bad in sea-sickness. 6. After having become so far habituated to the sea as to be able to take your meals at the table and go on deck, never think of rising in the morning until you have taken something, such as a plate of oatmeal porridge, or a cup of coffee or tea, with some biscuits or toast. 7. If subsequently during the voyage the sea should become unusually rough, go to bed before getting sick.

THE CAUSE.—According to the *Pall Mall Gazette* there exists in England a widespread suspicion that there is some hidden reason for the accidents which are now constantly occurring to British vessels, and especially to iron-clads. Officer after officer is reprimanded or discharged, but still the iron-clads persist in capsizing, drifting on rocks, or running on shore. Lord Clarence Paget attributes these disasters to orders of the Admiralty, which restrict the use of the engines in order to save coal; since without steam power the vessels are not safe when near land or each other, or in bad weather. Still such a reason as this would hardly prevent an efficient commander from using coal enough to save his boat in time of danger, and further explanations are deemed desirable.

THE SIMPLE TRUTH.—A gentleman was staying at a country house, when, hearing a great clatter below one morning, he looked out and saw a couple of grooms holding one of the servant maids on a horse, which they led with difficulty once round the yard. He asked them what it all meant. "Well, you see, sir," said they, "we're going to take the horse to market to be sold, and we want to be able to say he has carried a lady."

### Varieties in Fashions.

Some of the newly imported batiste costumes are making their appearance in fragmentary state, says a New York fashion journal, being used as frills and flouncings upon costumes of silk. They are so cunningly combined with the silk, that one cannot cry out against the innovation, and especially not when the furore seems universally to be for novelty.

Dolly Varden is rushing headlong to her fate. A fresh dress exhibited in the shops, is a percale of untold colors, with a bordering still more brilliant, and a fringe combining all the shades. Another novelty in this department of materials is a D. V. costume with a deep ecru plaiting on a ground of bright chintz, the parasol being made to match the dress.

Guipure laces of the same shade as the dress material are among the novelties of trimming, and a great deal of white silk guipure is appropriated also. This, however, is never seen in the street, though very dressy toilettes for carriage-visiting and receptions, are of black silk trimmed with black lace over white.

Parasols of plum-blue, almost black, are very rich, are among the favorites of the season These have bamboo handles, with carved tops of ivory or bone.

Beautiful polonaises of *crepeline* of white, buff, and the softer tints of ecru brown, are being made to wear over half-worn skirts of black silk. These are trimmed with *plisses* of silk or with bias folds of the material, bordering with a deep fine fringe resembling that on Canton crape shawls.

Some very graceful toilettes for spring are of tamise cloth, trimmed with alternate folds of *plisses* of the tamise, and a light quality of black silk. These costumes are readily adapted to the street by adding a little fichu cape corresponding to the dress, such capes being very becoming to slight figures.

Jet begins to mark many of the imported trimmings, and is particularly conspicuous on costumes intended for half-mourning. On imported dresses, many of the richest trimming exhibit jets, always of the small cut bead kind; and ornaments for out-door costumes, are brilliant with fine jets in *passementeries*.

Very dressy polonaises, made with alternate length-wide rows of French embroidery and Valenciennes lace, are being prepared for summer wearing. Over silk bodies these are showy, but by no means economical, as nobody but a professional can do the laundry work upon toilettes so elaborate, and so full of seams to be straightened in the most careful manner.

The greenish gray material seen in the shops, and called "natural flax," is honored with much labor to bring it out. Its best trimming is a guipure lace, corresponding as near as may be to the shade, but very dressy costumes are procured by branding upon it with the Grover machine, when the work resembles the imported tambour embroidery seen upon expensive toilettes of batiste.

A few ladies are affecting house shoes of the shape of the "croquet shoe," but matching the dress in color. These button up at the side, after the manner of a walking shoe, curtailed, but are not an improvement on anything previously introduced.

Some of the handsomest robes to be taken to the sea shore, where damps and fogs will intrude, are of fine white flannel, beautifully embroidered or braided with shaded colors, or in solid blue, scarlet or lavender. For young ladies, these are made in polonaise shape, and, for whomsoever it may concern, they are lady-like, promising not a little besides as to comfort.

### Stephen Allen's Pocket Piece.

In the pocketbook of Hon. Stephen Allen, who was drowned on board the Henry Clay, was found a printed slip, apparently cut from a newspaper, of which the following is a copy. It is worthy to be put in every newspaper and engraved on every young man's heart:

Make few promises.
Always speak the truth.
Never speak evil of any one.
Keep good company or none.
Live up to your engagements.
Never play at any game of chance.
Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors.
Good character is above all things else.
Keep your own secrets, if you have any.
Never borrow if you can possibly help it.
Do not marry until you are able to support a wife.
Keep yourself innocent if you would be happy.
When you speak to a person look him in the face.
Make no haste to be rich if you would prosper.
Ever live (misfortune excepted) within your income.
Save when you are young to spend when you are old.
Avoid temptation, through fear you may not withstand it.
Never run into debt unless you see a way to get out again.
Small and steady gains give competency with a tranquil mind.
Good company and good conversation are the sinews of virtue.
Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts.
If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that no one will believe him.
When you retire to bed, think over what you have been doing during the day.
Never be idle; if your hands can't be employed usefully, attend to the cultivation of your mind.
Read over the above maxims carefully and thoroughly at least once every week.

SUMMER SHOES.—The fashionable shoe for summer promenaders, says a New York fashion journal, is the buttoned boot of French kid, cut three-quarters high, with toes almost square, and comfortable heels only an inch high. They are made simple and plain, without ornamental stitching, depending for beauty on their symmetrical shape and fine material. The high curved French heel has disappeared, and broader shoes begin to supersede the narrow shank that threw all the weight forward on the toe joints, and produced painful corns and bunions. Sometimes, by way of ornament, a bow of ribbon is placed at the top of the shoe in front. Pump fox boots, with uppers of very soft light kid, are also in vogue. From $9 to $14 is the range of prices for custom-made boots; $6 to $8 for shoes in stock not made to order. For country wear is the garden shoe, a low buskin tied over the instep like the brogans worn by gentlemen. This is similar to the Newport tie of last summer. It is made of kid or morocco, and costs $5 or $6. The Marie Antoinette slipper is still retained for the house. The rosette worn with it is long and slender, made of small shells of satin, with a jet buckle in the center.

WOOL.—The statistics of wool growing for the last ten years in the United States show some curious fluctuations. In 1861 the home production of wool was estimated at 55,000,000 pounds; in 1868 it was 155,000,000 pounds; in 1871 it fell to 128,000,000 pounds, the smallest product since 1865.

### A Burning Ship.

Oh, that sight! can I ever forget it? The fire was spurting from every crevice of the black hull, her great mainmast gone, the mizzen mast lying with several great white sails surging about in the water, and she was dragging it along with her. The foremast only stood, and its rigging and sails had not yet caught. A dead silence had succeeded now to the commotion in the vessel; men were standing stock still, perhaps waiting for their orders, and my uncle's were the only eyes that were not strained to follow the leaping and dazzling spires in their cancer.

Every moment we approached. Now the first waft of the smoke came in our faces, now we could hear a cracking and rending, the creak and shiver, and the peculiar roaring noise made by a mastering fire.

"A full-rigged ship," I heard Brand whisper to his wife. "Eleven hundred tons at the least."

"Merciful heavens!" she whispered in reply. "I hope she won't blow up. Anyhow, I thank the Lord that we've got Master in command himself."

I never saw anything like the horrible beauty of that red light. It added tenfold to the terror of the scene to see her coming on so majestically, dragging with her broken spars and great yards and sprawling sails. She looked like some splendid live creature in distress, and rocked now a good deal in the water, for every moment the wind seemed to rise, bringing up a long swell with it.

The moon went down, and in a few minutes the majestic ship supplied all the light to the dark sky and black water. I saw the two little dark boats nearing her, knew that my brother was in the foremost, and shook with fear, and cried to God to take care of him; but while I and all gazed in awful silence on the sailing ship, the flames burst through the deck in a new place, climbed up the fore rigging, and in one single leap, as if they had been living things, they were licking the sails off the ropes, and, shooting higher than her topsails, they spread themselves out like quivering fans. I saw every sail that was left in an instant bathed in flames; a second burst came raging up from below, blackening and shriveling everything before it; then I saw the weltering fire run down again, and still the wreck, plunging her bows in the water, came rocking and reeling on and on.

"How near does our old man mean to go?" whispered Mrs. Brand; and almost at that instant I observed that he had given some order to the man at the helm, and I could distinctly hear a murmur of satisfaction; then almost directly a cry of horror arose—we were very near her, and while the water hissed with strange distinction, and steamed in her wake, her blazing foremast fell over the side, plunging with a tremendous crash into the sea, sending up dangerous showers of sparks and burning bits of sail-cloth, and covering our decks with falling tinder.

The black water took in and quenched all that blazing tophamper, and still the awful hissing was audible, till suddenly, as we seemed to be sheering off from her, there was a thunderous roll that sounded like the breaking of her mighty heart, and still glorious in beauty she plunged head foremost, and went down blazing into the desolate sea.

In one instant that raging glow and all the fierce illumination of the fire was gone; darkness had settled on the face of the deep. I saw a few lighted sparks floating about, that was all; and I smelt the fire and felt the hot smoke rushing past my face as the only evidence that this was not a dream.—*From off the Skelligs, by Jean Ingelow.*

A LITTLE TOO VIGILANT.—There is a man in Derby, Pa., who purchased a bulldog, which he proposed to turn loose in his store at night in order to scare away the burglars. The first evening after he obtained possession of the animal, he locked it in the store and went away a happy man. The next morning, early, he went round to the store and unlocked the door. The dog was vigilant—the man was surprised to see how very exceedingly diligent that dog was—for no sooner was the door opened than the dog seized its owner by the leg, suddenly, and seemed to be animated by an earnest and vigorous resolution not to let go until it had removed at least one good mouthful. And the man pushed the dog back and shut the door on its rib until the animal relaxed its jaws, and then the man kicked the dog into the store and shut the door as if he was in a hurry to do something. Then he suspended business for a week, and spent the vacation firing at that dog through the windows and down the chimneys and up through the cellar ceiling, with a shot gun, trying to exterminate him. And that mercantile establishment did not open for trade until the man had paid twice the first cost of the dog to the dog's former owner to come and take it home; and then, when he got in, he found that during the bombardment holes had been shot through mackeral barrels and molasses cans, and coal oil kegs, so that there was misery and ruin everywhere. Dogs have no more charms for this man.

GARDENING.—I would recommend to every man, especially in the autumn of his life, to take to gardening, if he has not already experienced its pleasures. Of all occupations in the world it is the one which best combines repose and activity. It is not idleness; it is not stagnation; and yet it is perfect quietude. Like all things mortal it has its failures and its disappointments, and there are some things hard to understand. But it is never without its rewards, and perhaps if there were nothing but successful cultivation, the aggregate enjoyment would be less. It is better for the occasional shadows that come over the scene. The discipline, too, is most salutary. It tries our patience and it tries our faith. But even in the worst of seasons there is far more to reward and encourage than to dishearten and disappoint. There is no day in the year without something to afford tranquil pleasure to the cultivator of flowers, something on which the mind may rest with profit and delight.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

LACE.—In manufacturing the finest kinds of Brussels lace, the thread used is of exquisite fineness, and is spun in dark underground rooms, where the air is sufficiently moist to prevent the thread from separating. It is so delicate as scarcely to be seen, and the rooms are so arranged that all the light admitted shall fall upon the work. It is such material that renders the genuine Brussels ground so costly. On a piece of Valenciennes not two inches wide, from two to three hundred bobbins are sometimes used, and for a larger width, as many as eight hundred on the same pillow.

ADULTERATED MILK.—More than 75,000 quarts of water are daily sold as adulteration in milk in New York city, according to a prominent journal there, at a positive loss in money of nearly, if not quite, ten thousand dollars a day, and incalculable cost of health and life.

Pleasant words come bubbling up in a good-natured heart like water in a spring. It is as easy to speak them as it is to breathe, and they make every one happier who utters them.

### A West Virginia Doctor.

The major presented me to Doctor Didiwick, a red-headed, stuttering eccentric individual, who was going up toward Yeokem's on a professional tour, and would ride with us. This was fortunate, as the road we contemplated traveling was very obscure and difficult, and the country not an agreeable one to get lost in.

The doctor also counseled us to provide against all contingencies on to-morrow's journey; so we ordered our hostess to have prepared a ham, a sack of biscuit, and some bottles of cold tea—this last, by the way, a most excellent beverage for wayfaring people.

After supper, hearing a mighty and continuous thumping in the direction of the kitchen, I thought it advisable to look in and give some special directions about the biscuit, which should be well beaten and thoroughly baked to prevent their getting mouldy.

Opening a door, I stepped out on the back porch, and to my astonishment, caught the doctor pelting and pounding at a bach of dough. The dough looked rather dark, to be sure, and the doctor slightly embarrassed; but, not to be ceremonious, I said—"Really doctor, this is very considerate in you to make the biscuits for us yourself."

"What b-b-b-biscuit?" he stuttered surprised and offended. "Go to the c-c-c-cook. I'm making blue-pills for my patients to-morrow."

"In the name of Æsculapius, how many do you make at a time?"

"Oh," said he, "a p-p-p peck, more or less. Practice in these mountains is different from your city practice. I make my rounds only once a month, and it takes a week's riding through, so that I have to provision a whole district to last until I come again."

In the morning we were on the road betimes, all in fine spirits except Cockney, who was not a little sore from yesterday's ride, but did his best not to mind it.

The country was wild and rugged enough, but more populous than we had imagined. The doctor called at every house, and at his familiar halloo all the inmates, from the bobbilwig centenarian to the toddling yearling, flocked out to greet him. He inquired after their welfare, physical and moral, in a kind and fatherly manner, naming such as had been ailing at his last visit. Having audited all their complaints, he would leave one or two teacupfuls of pills and ride on. Sometimes he took the trouble to dismount and enter the cabin of some bedridden patient; at others he would inquire concerning a family living far back in the woods, and leave a measure of pills to be sent over next Sunday. Occasionally he had the luck to meet a customer on the road, and delivered his monthly allowance on the spot. The doctor was evidently honored and beloved by the whole country, and consulted on all questions that arose, in law, agriculture, or politics. He was a sturdy Democrat, and dispensed gratuitious opinions on this subject as freely as he did his blue-pills. He stuttered sarcastically against medical quacks, and thought the laws were not sufficiently severe against them. Some years ago a so-called herb doctor came poaching upon his domain, and was a great grief of mind to him. The fellow was civil and wouldn't quarrel, but secretly undermined the regular practitioner, was getting all his patients, and ruining the health of the district.

The interloper had two weaknesses—he was fond of backgammon and hated snakes. Didiwick cared no more for snakes than he did for fishing worms, so he took all opportunities to bedevil his rival with practical jokes in which serpents played a leading part.

One day he challenged the herb doctor to a game of backgammon. Pleased with the unusual civility, he accepted, and seated himself at the table where the box lay closed before him. The tavern loungers, aware that something was up, gathered round to witness the game.

"Set the board, doctor," said Didiwick, "while I go to order two juleps."

The doctor opened the board, and a six foot black snake leaped out into his face. He fled, and returned no more.

"And so I got rid of the cussed humbug before he killed off my whole district."—*Harper's for May.*

### Boston Cash Girls.

The little cash girls of Boston, according to the bureau of statistics of Massachusetts have a hard time of it, and they receive small pay for their menial service. In the large stores in Boston, for instance these cash or errand-girls haven't five minutes leisure at a time. In fancy goods stores they are sometimes placed at a counter where small wares are for sale. It is the practice among some shopkeepers to deduct from the pay of these girls the price of any article which they may break, and the result is that when Saturday night comes the poor things have hardly any money to carry home. The articles generally are fragil in their get up, and are susceptible of being broken by almost winking at them. In one particular instance the mother of one of these children applied to the keeper of a shop for relief, but he said it was his custom, although the child had succeeded in selling the injured article at the full price, the shop-keeper thus defrauding the girl, and getting a larger amount than he otherwise would have obtained for the toy. These cash-girls are paid from $1.50 to $2 per week for running their little legs almost off in response to the frantic cry of cash. In this connection the commissioners say they found large numbers of children employed in city stores, manufactories, offices, &c., who attend no school the year through. Our figures derived from data given under oath to the State board of Education for the year ending April 1st 1871, put the non attendants at over 9,000, or 20 per cent. out of a child population of 46,300 between five and fifteen years of age in Boston. The parents plead necessity, and the unavoidable pressure of poverty—putting their children to work at the earliest age at which employers will take them.

A FRIGHTFUL PUNISHMENT.—The punishment inflicted on the boy O'Connor, who assaulted Queen Victoria, calls to mind the attack upon Louis XV. of France, in 1757, by Crazy Damiens, who pierced the skin of the monarch with a penknife, and was put to death with tortures inconceivable. The poor wretch was burned with red-hot tongs by those who arrested him; his eighty-two days of detention and trial were all days of keenest suffering; the art of torture was exhausted to wring from his lips the names of imaginary confederates; his right hand was slowly burnt off, his flesh was torn with red-hot pincers, and melted lead and boiling pitch poured into his wounds; he was then pulled to pieces by four horses; his body burned to ashes, his house levelled to dust, his innocent family banished, and his relations forbidden to bear his name.

ORANGES.—The orange ripens in California, in December, when they begin to pick. It hangs on the tree, and gets sweeter, until the next Fall, but is in perfection in April; and it increases in size as long as it remains on the tree. This circumstance, and the other that it bears transportation so well, give it great value The orange grower has at least five months in which he may market his crop, and Los Angeles oranges have been sent to Boston, overland, and arrived in good order

### English Criminals.

In the criminal courts of London it is the practice to deal mercifully with new offenders, and very severely with those who have undergone numerous convictions. The man in the dock who stands up to receive his sentence for an offence which, if he is not known, will ensure him six or seven months' simple imprisonment, gets instead of this mild punishment as many years' penal servitude if it is shown that he has frequently made his appearance in the character of a criminal. The importance to the magistrates of being able to produce legal evidence that old offenders brought before them had suffered under previous sentences has led to the introduction of a new class of court officers, known as identifying warders. These are men employed as turnkeys in the different jails of London, who make it their business to keep a record of the criminal history of every convict who comes under their charge. They not only make it a point to impress on their memory the features of all criminals committed to prison, but they have adopted a system of bookkeeping by double entry, with rogues for the items of their account, to aid them in the work of identification. When a prisoner has been convicted the identifying warder steps into the witness box to testify to his previous record. The warder's first care is to remember the face of his man; the next to recollect one of the aliases of the owner. Any one will do, for a reference to a single alias is a reference to all. The warder's book is then opened at the name, and he has before him the entire career of the prisoner, if the latter is a habitual criminal. Then the warder informs the Court, for example, how John Jones began at twelve years of age by stealing a book from a stall; how at fourteen, under the name of Smithson, he had been convicted of picking pockets; how at sixteen, as McDermott, he had advanced to robbery with violence; and at twenty-one, was the William Wilson who, with others, helped to clear out a jeweller's shop. Thus the warder reads off the record of the man's crimes, the particulars of his various imprisonments, and a description of the marks on his person, with such other details as can add to the certainty of identification. These criminal records are kept in the most systematic manner, and are of great value in a city where the criminal population is so extensive that it is impossible for the magistrates to retain in their recollection more than a small proportion of the offenders brought before them. At times, however, the warders, with all the assistance that their records afford, are mistaken in their conclusions in relation to indentity. It is related that on one occasion a man who was a new offender was very nearly confounded with a very old one. They bore the same name, and what was more strange, had the same personal marks. Strangest of all, on the same day on which the new man was to receive a sentence of transportation, principally on account of the evil record of his double, the real old offender turned up in the same court, on a similar charge, just in time to save the other.

### The Orange Grove.

Sixty orange trees are commonly planted to the acre writes a correspondent from the orange fields of Los Angeles California. They may be safely transplanted at three or even four years, if care is used to keep the air from the roots. They grow from seed; and it is believed that grafting does not change or improve the fruit. It begins to bear in from six to eight years from the seed, and yields a crop for market at ten years. With good thorough culture and irrigation, it is a healthy tree; if it is neglected, or if the gopher has gnawed its roots, the scale insect appears; but a diseased tree is very rarely seen in the orchards. It is a tremendous bearer. At Los Angeles I saw two trees in an orchard, one 17 years old, from which 2,800 oranges had been picked, and it still contained a few; the other, three years younger, had yielded 2,000 oranges. At from 10 to 12 years from the seed the tree usually bears 1,000 oranges and they are selling now in San Francisco for from $15 to $35 per 1,000. I have satisfied myself, by examination of nearly all the bearing orchards in the Southern counties, and my comparing the evidence of their owners, that at 15 years from the seed, or 12 years from the planting of three year old trees, an orange orchard which has been faithfully cared for, and is favorably situated, will bear an average of 1,000 oranges to the tree. This would give, at $20 per 1,000—a low average—a product of $1,200 per acre. One man can care for 20 acres of such an orchard; and every other expense, including picking, boxes, shipping, and commissions in San Francisco is covered by $5 per 1,000. The net profit per acre would, therefore, be a trifle less than $900. To show you that this is not an overstatement, I will tell you that I have been in an orchard of less than nine acres, which has produced its owner for several years in succession a clear profit of over $8,000. An orchard of 40 acres in Los Angeles is reported to me to bring a clear rent of $15,000 per annum; and the lessee is believed to have made a fortune for himself. You will probably believe, after all, that I have exaggerated the profits of this business, but the orange-growers of Los Angeles will smile at the extreme moderation of my statement. "People tell large stories without pay? Not an item. Do they ever say a word calculated to draw attention to your county and its numerous thriving towns, and aid in their progress and enterprise? Not a line. And yet there are those who take such contracted views of this matter, that unless they are getting as many square inches of reading matter in their own paper they think they are not getting the worth of their money. It reminds us of a person who took the largest pair of boots in a box because they cost the same as a pair much smaller, but a fit."

GONE TO EUROPE.—Miss Abbott, who leaves the position of soprano of the Rev. Dr. Chapin's church, New York, to go to Italy for further musical instruction was made happy a few days since by a present

# CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

Centre Hall, Pa., June 7., '72

TERMS.—The REPORTER is published weekly at $2 per year, in advance, or $2,50 when not paid in advance. For six months half those rates.

Advertisements $1,50 per square (ten lines) for three insertion. Advertisements for 3, 6 and 12 months, at reduced rates.

Any person sending us the names of six new subscribers, with etheash, will receive the REPORTER one year free.


The sum of $250,000 was realized last year by the sponge-gatherers on the lower gulf of Florida, so says an exchange; but that is nothing compared with the millions that are sucked up by the radical sponges at Washington, which are eating up the earnings of the people.

Boston is to have a great musical jubilee, this summer, and is erecting a mighty structure in which to hold it. Singers from all parts of the world, andobtedly will be in attendance. A Boston paper, speaking of the jubilee, expects the crowd of visitors to be so great that the streets will hardly be wide enough. The proceedings so far augur well for the complete carrying out of the colossal programme. Mme. Leutner, of Leipsic, a celebrated German prima donna; the Grenadier's Guard Band, from London; the Royal Prussian Band from Berlin; the Garde Republicaine Band from Paris; Johann Strauss and his famous Vienda orchestra, and the Irish Constabulary Band, will shortly start from Europe to take part in the jubilee. The coliseum is rapidly approaching completion, and the chorus will undoubtedly be twenty thousand strong.

## Our State Ticket.

The democratic state convention, which assembled at Reading, on 30th ult., placed in nomination for governor, Hon. Chas. R Buckalew, a standard bearer of whom every democrat in this commonwealth may well feel proud. Mr. Buckalew is one of the noble men of our country, of whom too few, it is sad to say, now-a days, occupy the high and important positions in the land which, for the welfare of the same, they should occupy, to the total exclusion of the brainless trash and rogues who, by trick and scheme, have gained into place and power, and are shamefully plundering the people and bringing the American nation into discredit.

In Charles R. Buckalew, the democracy of Pennsylvania have a sound and able statesman—a *clean* candidate, who never was in league with the rings, but always the terror of the political jobbers and thieves, whose sole aim is to fatten at the public crib. We repeat, we have a *clean* candidate; for Mr Buckalew, during many years he has so nobly and faithfully served in important positions, never could be accused of venality and corruption—honest, pure, upright, and devoted to the welfare of the masses, gained, as he deserved the respect of his political enemies, and such purity and integrity cannot be overwhelmingly elected over that prince of jobbers and implement of rings, John F. Hartranft, who is the nominee of Cameron and his gang of thieves, then the people of this great commonwealth show little appreciation of true worth and ability, and should not complain that venality and corruption fill all the places that should be filled by the honest and the virtuous.

Mr. Buckalew has filled several important and positions. Some fifteen years ago he was a member of the state senate, where his sound judgment and abilities at once attracted attention, and gave him a national reputation. He was afterwards appointed by President Buchanan, as minister to Peru, which mission he filled with great credit. After his return from South America, he was elected to the United States Senate, for a term of six years; here again he distinguished himself, as a statesman, and served out his term without a blemish upon his record, and leaving a vacancy in that body which has not since been filled—the worth, the sound, safe judgment, the unselfish patriot, the man who had dignity which lifted him far above the tricking, scheeming politician is not to be found there, either in Simon Cameron or John Scott. Mr. Buckalew, two years ago, was again elected to the state senate, where his devotion to the public good, and his opposition to all corrupt legislation have endeared him to the people as one of their noblest champions. He did not wish the nomination for governor, as we remarked in the REPORTER three weeks ago, but the interests of the state demanded him, and the people pointed to him, and he yielded—and at Reading, last week, he was nominated.

Democrats, buckle on your armor—a great and good man is your leader. Let us all go to work with a will for the election of Charles R. Buckalew, and the defeat of the Cameron ring candidate, Hartranft, whose corrupt practices have brought down upon him the opposition of the honest men of his own party. The democracy are united and enthusiastic over the nomination of Buckalew, because of his purity; the radicals are divided on Hartranft, because he is notoriously corrupt. The duty of every honest citizen, as between these two men, is plain.

The Reading convention did its work nobly; never did a convention of the democracy of Pennsylvania better deserve the thanks of the party and of every other good citizen, for doing good work, than the one held at Reading last week; and every democrat rejoices over, and is proud of the good, pure and upright men placed in nomination by it, for state officers, congressmen at large, members to constitutional convention, &c. What a contrast Between our nominees and those upon the radical ticket! Let honest republicans place the names upon each ticket, side by side, and their honest convictions will be that the democratic ticket deserves the support of every citizen of the Keystone state. Our ticket cannot help but win. Democrats, to work, victotry is certain. Honest republicans duty calls you to the support of the democratic ticket.

Our genial democratic friend, Ed Perks, of Philipsburg, will represent this congressional district in the Baltimore convention. His hat is inclined to slouchy white, and no one dare knock it off. Perks is for smashing the Grant concern without being particular as to the timber of his club.

The treaty, between our government and that of England, by which the Alabama claims were to be settled, is dead, and the Grant administration, after all its bluster about making England pay consequential claims, has completely cowed before the British lion, backed down to the disgrace of our country. England has withdrawn from the Geneva conference, at which these troubles were to have been adjusted, and the amendments to the supplemental article, a few days ago, offered by Grant and the senate, have not been accepted by England and the arbitration has about ended.

Now let's soo what Grant will do about it.

Bah, what statesmen we have at Washington, and the people will soon be asked to re-elect Grant!

## Truth Well Spoken.

The Pittsburg Gazette, after an experience extending almost a century, has this to say on this subject: Does it ever for an instant occur to the business man that it is his solemn duty to support the local press of his neighborhood? What is it but the well conducted newspaper that makes his city or town? That constantly and gratuitously advertises it to the world as a place of interest or importance? That daily or weekly makes known to the whole earth the simple fact that such a place as where he strives to make a livlihood has existence in the atlas? It is the local paper. Now, we venture to say that not one-tenth part of the business people of any leity in the country spend any money in the way of judicious advertising. True, they take the paper, but it is not because they feel any duty devolving upon them to award its support.—Their subscriptions are measureably of no account. If advertisements were not given by others, the paper would cease to live, despite the prompt payment of subscribers. Show us a local paper well filled with live advertisements and we will at once takestock in the enterprise and business tact of the people who live where the journal is published. The outside world judges more of the place by the newspaper it publishes than from any other sign. It is therefore a matter of great moment that the local journal of the city, town and village, should be well supported, for it, above all other things, contributes to the general prosperity.

## Amnesty.

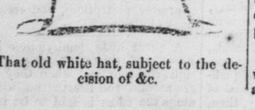
*A Partial Bill—Who is Excepted and who Relieved.*

The act to remove political disabilities, passed by congress on Wednesday provides "that all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendment to the constitution of the United States are hereby removed from all persons whomsoever, except senators and representatives of the XXXVIth and XXXVIIth congresses, and officers in the judicial, military and naval services of the United States, heads of departments, and foreign ministers of the United States." The number relieved by this act will probably reach 150-000. There are yet from 400 to 500 persons in the south still under disabilities. Among them are ex-senators Clay and Fitzpatrick, of Alabama; Robert W Johnson, of Arkansas; Yulee and Mallory, of Florida; Iverson and Toombs of Georgia; Benjamin, of Louisiana, now a citizen of Great Britain; Jefferson Davis and Albert G Brown, of Mississippi; Polk, of Missouri; Chestnut, of South Carolina; Nicholson, of Tennessee; Wigfall, of Texas; Hunter, of Virginia, and the following named ex-members of the house of representatives: Pugh and Curry, of Alabama; Rust, of Arkansas; Scott, of California; Hawkins, of Florida; M J Crawford and Jackson, of Georgia; Lamar, Singleton, and M'Rae, of Mississippi; Smith and Vance, of North Carolina; Miles M'Queen Bonham and Boyce, of South Carolina Reagan, of Texas; De Jarnette, Pryor, Bocock, Lenke, Smith and Boteler, of Virginia. Judges John A Campbell, of Alabama, and Walyburton and Brockenbough, of Virginia. Jacob Thompson, of Missisipi; Governor W A Graham of North Corolina; C M Conrad, of Alabama; Henry R Jackson, Georgia, and General W Preston of Kentucky, are also among the exceptions, and others. The exception of the XXXVIIth congress was made expressly to include General John C Breckinridge.

Among the officers of the army and navy who resigned to go into rebellion, the exceptions include General Samuel Cooper, Joseph Jonston, Beauregard, Bargg, S Jones, Hardee, Pemberton, G W Smith, Hood, S D Lee, Lovell, D J Hill B S Ewell, J A Early, G W Custis Lee, Dabney H Maury, Fitxhugh Lee, Colonels R B Lee, Larkin, Smith, L B Northrop, Myers and others. Captain Semmes of Alabama-Pof. M F Maury, Captain Brooke, inventor of the Brooke gun, are the most noted exceptions among ex-navy officers.

The folly of retaining these exceptions, is exhibited by a glance at the number and character of the persons who are relieved. These embrace not only many of the most active advocates of secession, but also some who since the war have been persistent "Bourbons," and in one or more cases persons who disdain a pardon. Of this class we notice A H Stephens, of Georgia; Henry A Wise, of Virginia; General Forest, of Tennessee; Governor Letcher, of Virginia; General W Hampton, of South Carolina; Hon. B Hill, of Georgia; Herschel V Johnson of Georgia; R B Rhett, of South Carolina; James A Seddon, of Virginia; L P Walker, of Alabama; Robert W Barnwell, of South Carolina; Col. G A Henry, of Tennessee; Hon Allen T Carpenter, of West Virginia, Confederate senator; Lyon, Chilton and Dargan, of Alabama; A W Garland, of Arkansas; A R Wright, of Georgia; J W Moor, of Kentucky, Duncan F Kenner and John Perkins, jr., of Louisiana; E Barksdale, of Misissippi; R R Brigers, of North Carolina; Henry S Foote, M P Gentry, G W Jones and J V Wright, of Tennessee; James Lyons, John Good, jr., J P Holcombe, John B Baldwin, Walter R Staples, Fayette M'Mullin, of Virginia; Chas. G Memminger, of South Carolina; G A Trenholm, of South Carolina; Hon. Thos. H Watts, of Alabama, George Davis, of North Carolina; ex-Governor P H Bell, of North Carolina; L E Harvie, of Virginia; Messrs A D Dickinson, Charles Bruce, W W Crump and other ex-members of the Virginia legislature. All the members of the secession convention at the south are relieved, save a very few who may be embraced under other heads, and this fact, added to the foregoing list of persons relieved, shows plainly how indvious is the distinction made by this law between different classes and individuals of the late confederacy. When such as Robert Barnwell Rhett, ex-Governor Wise and Alexander H Stephens are relieved of their disabilities, it is hard to see why others still linger under disqualifications for even the humblest local office, who fully accept the results of the war as set forth in the Cincinnati platform. The extension of amnesty to 150,000 persons is claimed as a triumph for Greeley, and one of the good results of the Cincinnati convention.

## The Radical Botheration:



That old white hat, subject to the decision of &c.

## The Bayonet.

The Washington Patriot indulges in the following gratulations over the defeat of the Bayonet bill and the Social Equality in the House, a few days ago. Every honest man will rejoice with us in this glorious triumph over tyranny and negro soical equality:

The country has occasion for exceeding joy since one of the most wicked and dangerous schemes for the subversion of popular rights has been emphatically defeated in the house of its former friends. The Ku-Klux bill is dead for this session, and cannot be resurrected. It goes to a dishonest grave without respect or regret, except on the part of desperate demagogues, who hoped to make this odious law a weapon of new oppression and outrage to the Southern people in the approaching Presidential election. The neck of the South is now out of the baltor. It breathes again freely. Let us be grateful, and possessed in this day of triumph.

Mr. Poland, who was instructed by the Ku-Klux Committee to report a bill similar to that of the Senate now on the Speaker's table, proposed to test the sense to the latter. Two-thirds were required to suspend the rules, but instead of mustering that strength, a majority of fourteen recorded themselves against it! A number of Republicans contributed to this result, for which service we gladly render them all honor. Their position is far more creditable than that of the delinquent Democrats who failed to answer at this crucial test.

The social equality bill of the Senate failed also, although a majority was recorded in its favor. And a similar fate attended the enforcement bill, for appointing Federal inspectors at all the election precincts in the United States. It is hardly propable that either of these votes can be reversed. But in order to make assurance doubly sure, every Democrat must act as it the whole responsibility devolved on him personally, and be prepared for any sacrifice that duty may demand.

In eleven long and dreary years of trial, privation, and partisan tyranny there has been no such day's work as that which it is our heartfelt pleasure to record. The hour of deliverance begins to dawn, and the chaines of bondage are dropping asunder. Right is at last asserting its just authority, and reason is again heard in the chambers where passion and power have ruled with undisputed sway. Millions of men stricken with sorrow, palsied with oppression, and exiled from the fraternity for honest hearts yearn, will humbly thank God for those glad tidings, and welcome the return to peace and good will.

*Wendell Philips on the Rampage Again—Greeley Another Andy Johnson—A Horrible Secession Plot.*

Wendell Philips has written the following letter to S. P. Cummings, a labor-reform politician, on the political situation. It is characteristic:

You know I am neither a Republican nor a Grant man. Whom I shall vote at all, I do not know. But certainly as against Greeley I am for Grant. We have had one Andy Johnson; I will not run the risk in getting another in Horace Greeley. I want a man with some decided principles. Greeley never had any. Besides, I consider Greeley a secession candidate. I believe the plot to nominate him was hatched by Southern white rebels more than a year ago, and has been mainly nursed by them. I advise any one who means to vote for him to find out first what agreements have been made by Mr. Greeley's friends with Jeff Davis and his staff as to office and patronage. I am perfectly certain that there is a distinct mutal understanding, if not a postive contract between them. If Horace Greeley enters the White House, Jeff Davis will be as truly part of the administraton as Seward was in Lincoln's day. No negro can vote for Greeley who values his life or property or cares for his race. If, by a frown of Providence, he is elected I shall advise every Southern loyalist to load the revolvers that Grant's arrest of North Carolina Ku-Klux has allowed he laid aside. If he is elected, let the negroes live in squads of fifty, whom no coward will dare shoot down, and show no property after sunset. Lonely men will be shot and no black will own a mule forty-eight hours if any rebel knows the fact.

As for Adams, I do not fear him—an aristocrat by birth and a democrat from perverseness—the love of money makes such a union possible. He is a Democrat, but afraid to confess his creed or wear its uniform. If any party allows him to lead it, he will lead it to its grave, as all the Adamses have done. Old John Adam's vanity, bigotry, and hate of Hamilton put the Federal party into its tomb. John Quincy Adam's administration was the death-blow of the Whig party, then called Republicans. The light which gilds the Adamses is that of sunset. They insure defeat. Chatham said Sir William Young's voice was the death knell of his country. The breath of an Adam's fame has the effill of the charnel-house in it. Let them nurse their money bags, like timid misers, and allow bolder and more unselfish men, whose foreheads are lit by the rising sun, to help the world forward, undisturbed by their greedy ambition or their querulous crotchets. For a loyal administration to protect the negro, awe the rebel, and give the working-man a chance, Grant's little finger is worth a baker's dozen of Greeleys.

Yours, WENDELL PHILIPS.

Paris, May 24.—The Gaulois publishes a letter from the Emperor Napoleon, dated Chiselhurst, May 12, and addressed to the generals commandants of the French army. In this communication the Emperor makes the following acknowledgement:

I am responsible for Sedan. The army fought heroically with an army double its strength. After 14,000 had been killed or wounded I saw the contest was merely one of desperation. The army's honor having been saved I exercised my sovereign right and unfurled the flag of truce. It was impossible that the immolation of 60,000 men could save France. I obeyed a cruel, inexorable necessity. My heart was broken but my conscience was tranquil!

The rad convention met at Philad. on Wednesday, Grant was nominated, of course.

James Gordon Bennett, of the N. Y. Herald, died on 1st inst.

In the Senate, last Friday, Sumner gave Grant a scathing overhauling, to which the Grantites found it necessary to appoint two senators, Carpenter and Conkling, to reply. In our next we will print Sumner's speech.

## For Greeley and Brown.

New Orleans, May 29.—A wonderful change in the complexton of the (straight out) republican convention in the last few hours. The president and three-fourths of the members have become adherents of Warmouth and supporters of Greeley and Brown.

The State of Michigan has adopted what is known as the Ohio liquor law, and under its operation the friends of temperance seem determined to press the liquor sellers to the utmost extremity. A case which has just been tried in the courts of that State shows the efficacy of the law. It seems that a Mrs. Eliza Walker, a resident of Mason, is afflicted with an intemperate husband, who neglects his family and instead of contributing to their support, robs her when he can of her hard earnings, and in other ways maltreats her. When sober he was a good husband and a quiet industrious man. She has often, but in vain, besought the rum-seller in that town, not to let him have any liquor, and as a last resort, being advised to do so by the temperance men, she has sued him for the damages resulting from the liquor he sold her husband. The case was tried before a jury, and a verdict rendered, giving $850 damages, which must be paid to her by the rum-seller. In consequence of that favorable verdict, several are in progress in the town of Mason, and there is a fair prospect that before long the rum traffic will be entirely broken up in that place.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas levari facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bellefonte, on the 15th day of June, A. D., 1872, the following property to wit:

All that certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., bounded on east by——street, on south by high street, west by lot of C. M'Cafferty, and on the north by lot of Mrs. Armer, and an alley containing ¼ of an acre more or less thereon erected a large 2 story dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Also all the right title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain tract or piece of land situate in Boggs twp., bounded on the north by land of David Lucas, et al on the east by land of John Neiman, on south by land of Milton Neiman, containing 3 acres or thereabouts—40 acres cleared, thereon erected a dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A Sternberg.

ALSO:

All that certain messuage tenement and lot of ground, situate in the borough of Bellefonte, known as the old Masonic Lodge property, and in the general plan of said Boro., as lot No. 57, bounded on the north by Pike alley, on the east by Penn street, on the south by High street, and on the west by lot on which the old Centre county prison is erected, being the same which John D. Wingate, and Catharine, his wife, by deed bearing date 22nd March, 1858, recorded in deed book, page 399, together with a large 2 story house, stable and other outbuildings thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. Sternberg.

ALSO:

All that certain tenement or piece of land situate in Benner twp., or the boro., of Bellefonte, beginning at a post on the south-west corner of lot of Jonathan Mill er—thence along the line of said lot south 41 deg., east 200 feet, to a post, thence east 39 degrees along the line of Jonathan Miller's lot, 50 feet to a post, thence south 41 degrees 200 feet to a post thence by land of Reuben Valentine south 39 deg., west 100 feet to a post thence north 41 deg., west 500 feet to post thence north 39 deg., east along the north side of the road leading from Bellefonte to Roopsburg to the place of beginning, containing about one acre, thereon erected a two story plank frame dwelling house and outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John W. Campbell.

All those several tracts of land situated in Ferguson twp., Centre county, Pa. One thereof bounded on the North by land of Wm. M. Lyon et, al, on the east by land of Houtz, on the south by land of John Brett and on the west by land of Isaac & Amos Harper et al. containing one hundred and ten acres more or less, thereon erected a house and barn, and having about 70 acres cleared. Also all that certain lot of ground situated in Pine Grove, Centre co., bounded on the north by a lot of G. Ard, east by lot of P. Lytle, south by public road, and west by lot of Parsonage, belonging to St. John Lutheran congregation of Pine Grove Mills, containing about ½ of an acre, thereon erected a house and stable. Another thereof, situated in Ferguson twp., bounded on the north by lands of H. Snyder, east by land of D. Ross, south by land of T. F. Patton, and west by lands of H. Mitchell, containing 46 acres all clear. The other thereof, situated in Ferguson twp., is bounded on the north by lands of D. Ross, east by lands of D. Ross, D. Eckels, and others, south by land of Moses Thompson, and others, and west by land of T. F. Patton, containing 40 acres, about 30 acres clear, and having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, barn, and other out buildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Archey.

ALSO;

All that certain lower lot numbered and designated as lot No. 7 in general plot of Sloydstown, as recorded at Bellefonte in Miscellaneous book, and being the same premises now occupied by B. S. Craine, in Rush twp., Centre county, bounded by lot No. and by Calhoun street, Cass street, and Grant street, thereon erected a two story dwelling house, and out buildings. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of B. S. Craine.

ALSO;

A certain lot of ground situated in Rush twp., Centre county, bounded on the north by lot of T. Robison, east by Clearfield and Philipsburg Turnpike road, south by lot of C——, west by lot of David Logan, and extending along the turnpike 50 feet, and 160 feet deep containing ¼ acre, thereon erected a two story dwelling house. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Henry Hoffman.

Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day.

D. W. WOODRING, Sheriff.


P. R. WILSON. THOMAS A. HICKS.

HARDWARE STORE!!

*WILSON & HICKS,*

Bellefonte, Pa.,

(Successors to IRWIN & WILSON,)

Respectfully inform the citizens of Centre and other counties, that they have one of the largest and best selected stock of Hardware to be found, consisting of Iron, Steel, Nails, Horse Shoes, Axels, Spring Wagon Skeins and Boxes, Complete stock of carpenter tools and builders hardware, locks, oils, paints, glass, varnishes, brushes, cucumber pumps and tubing. Lamps of all kinds, scales, cutlery,

*WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.*

Full line of saddlery and coach makers goods, wood work for buggies and wagons, ploughs, harrows, cultivators and grindstones. Looking glasses and mirror plates. Picture frames made to order. They also have the celebrated cook stove,

SUSQUEHANNA,

every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All kinds of parlor stoves. We are determined to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or on short credit—not to exceed three months. Call and see us, as we take pleasure in showing our goods.

WILSON & HICKS.

mar15tf. Bellefonte, Pa.

HARDWARE, PAINTS OILS, &C! THE PLACE TO BUY CHEAPEST.

# WALL PAPER!

I have for sale a much larger stock of

PAPER *and* BORDERS

this season than heretofore.

12000 Bolts just received from New York.

85 DIFFERENT PATTERNS

Prices Ranging from

9cts. to $1 per Bolt.

ALSO—OIL SHADES and FIXTURES, PAPER BLINDS, &c.

WM. J. M'MANIGAL,

mar22.3m. Milroy, Pa

# Just Arrived. Just Arrived.

## Call and See Call and See WOLF'S Magnificent Stock of New Goods.

## Come and get Bargains. Assortment full and complete.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Ready-made Clothing, and thousands of other articles


TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS FOR TAXES, FOR 1871, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an act of Assembly, passed the 12th day of June, 1815, A. D., entitled, "An Act to Amend an Act directing the mode of selling unseated lands in Centre county," and the several supplements thereto, there will be exposed to public sale or out cry, the following tracts of unseated lands in said county, for the taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the second Monday, being the 10th of June, A. D., 1872.

### Benner township.

| Acres. | per. | warrantee names. | taxes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50..... | | A B Hutchison..... | $ 1 80 |

### Boggs township.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 433 | 163 | Daniel Lewis | 29 45 |
| " | | William Gray | " " |
| " | | Thomas Greaves | " " |
| " | | Jonathan Hervey | 14 10 |
| " | | Andrew Sommers | 29 44 |
| 196 | | Packer & Lucas | 15 60 |
| 200 | | P & R Kuhns | 5 10 |
| 433 | 163 | Hannah Fasburn | 29 44 |
| 433 | 130 | Margart Butler | 7 22 |
| 300 | 112 | John Cochran | 7 14 |
| 450 | " | William Russel | 7 14 |
| 433.5 | 4 | Thomas Russel | 7 22 |
| 400 | | David Carscadden | 21 60 |
| 430 | 32 | do | 24 24 |
| 433 | 125 | Daniel Reese | 29 44 |
| 190 | 80 | Jesse Evans | 12 80 |
| 201 | 120 | George Astop | " " |
| 433 | | Asa Rossman | 29 44 |
| 433 | 89 | John Scott | 14 72 |
| 394 | 160 | William Wister | 25 60 |
| 433 | 163 | George McClanahan | 8 80 |
| 433 | 160 | Jacob Weiss | 29 44 |
| 433 | 163 | John Singer | 29 44 |
| 433 | 163 | Abram Weiss | 29 44 |
| 433 | 40 | William Hoy | 29 44 |
| 196 | | John McClure | 14 72 |
| 196 | | Packer & Lucas | 14 72 |
| 433 | 125 | Jonathan Hervey | 29 44 |
| 433 | 40 | Moses Hood | 14 72 |
| 143 | | do | 6 70 |
| 160 | | Nathaniel Davis | 6 80 |
| 150 | | Stephen Meyers | " " |
| 433 | | Evan Miles | " " |
| 350 | | Sam'l Miles | " " |
| 196 | | Wm Chancellor | " " |
| 350 | | Samuel Scott | " " |
| 346 | 1/2 | John Price | " " |
| 98 | | Robert Shaw | " " |
| 98 | | Unknown | " " |
| 98 | | do | " " |
| 98 | | do | " " |
| 98 | | M Lemgood | " " |
| 178 | 70 | John Curtin | " " |
| 196 | | John McClure | " " |
| 196 | | Mary Jane | " " |
| 196 | 111 | James Curtin | " " |
| 428 | | James Brooks | " " |
| 300 | | Susan Reese | " " |
| 300 | | William Lane | " " |
| 433 | 163 | M Godfrey | " " |
| 300 | | M Godfrey | " " |
| 196 | | Rebecca Kelso | " " |
| 176 | 97 | Packer & Lucas | " " |
| 200 | 94 | of Peter | " " |
| 209 | | William Wilson | " " |

### Burnside township.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 433 | 120 | Robert Gray | " " |
| " | | William Dewart | 20 34 |
| " | | James Towers | " " |
| " | | William Gray | " " |
| " | | Jacob Dewart | " " |
| 415 | | John Weitzel | " " |
| 412 | | Jas Black | 19 51 |
| 415 | | Jos J Wallace | " " |
| 433 | 120 | William Cook | " " |
| " | 120 | John Cowden | 20 34 |
| " | | Wm Brady | " " |
| " | | Henry Shaefer | " " |
| " | | John Housel | " " |
| " | | John Lyon | " " |
| " | | Charles Gobey | " " |
| " | | John Brady | " " |
| " | 180 | Robert Brady | " " |
| " | 120 | John Donnelly | " " |
| 1/2 of | | | |
| 108 | 92 | Walter Stuart | 9 40 |
| 1/2 of | | | |
| 420 | 68 | Paul Cox | " " |
| 1/2 of | | | |
| 123 | | John Vaughn | 1 94 |
| 1/2 of | | | |
| 108 | 83 | Jeremiah Parker | 2 53 |
| 433 | 153 | John Irvin | 20 34 |
| " | | Wm P Kerrin | " " |
| " | | Tench Francis | 25 95 |
| " | | George Harrison | " " |
| " | | John Nicholson | " " |
| " | | Mathew Irvin | 18 48 |
| " | | George Meade | 32 95 |
| 413 | | Charles Potts | 24 67 |
| 424 | | Pearson Hunt | 32 95 |
| " | | George McClanahan | " " |
| " | | Polly McClanahan | " " |
| " | | Andrew McClanahan | " " |
| " | | Francis Johnson | 24 67 |
| " | | William McPherson | 45 60 |
| 379 | 120 | William Bell | 22 20 |
| 403 | 141 | Charles Showers | 24 67 |
| " | 152 | John Donaldson | " " |
| " | | Michial O Brien | 14 69 |
| 283 | | Andrew Pettit | 21 70 |
| 397 | | David Lewis | 18 66 |
| 415 | | John Shyn | 19 50 |
| 383 | | Richard Walk | 19 50 |
| 415 | | Jos Walk | 19 49 |
| " | | John Barron | 19 50 |
| 433 | | Eli Canby | 50 33 |
| " | 168 | John Rugg | " " |
| 415 | | Mollie wharton | 17 50 |
| 50 | | Unknown | 10 14 |
| 216 | 166 | Jere Parker | 29 60 |
| 140 | | of Henry Harris | 3 52 |
| 100 | | Michial O Brien | 7 05 |
| 130 | | David Lenox | 6 01 |
| 433 | 153 | Wm Bingham | 20 34 |
| " | | John Barclay | " " |
| 388 | 96 | Jas Hall | 36 46 |
| 76 | | Unknown | 2 35 |
| 300 | | Francis Gurney | 4 70 |
| 40 | | Unknown | 1 84 |
| 100 | | of Henry Harris | 2 35 |
| 140 | | do do | 3 29 |
| 433 | 163 | Charles Hall | 35 50 |
| " | 151 | Samuel Ewing | 6 81 |
| " | " | Alexander Fullerton | " " |
| " | " | Robert Gray | " " |
| " | " | Thomas Grant | " " |
| " | " | Washington Hall | " " |
| 302 | 100 | Sarah Hall | 4 74 |
| 433 | 144 | Samuel C Hall | 6 62 |
| 433 | 151 | William Gray | 6 81 |
| 419 | 140 | John E Hall | 6 58 |
| 432 | 151 | Thomas Hamilton | 6 81 |
| " | " | Jeremiah Jackson | " " |
| 424 | 128 | Francis Johnston | " " |
| 433 | 151 | Daniel Reese | " " |
| " | | Thomas Reese | " " |
| 410 | " | Joseph Wallace | 6 44 |
| 415 | | Jesse Waln | 19 50 |
| 433 | 151 | George W Hall | 6 81 |
| " | " | Nancy Hall | " " |
| " | " | William Brady | 6 83 |
| " | " | John Brady | " " |
| " | " | John Barron Jr | " " |
| 429 | | William Davison | 6 76 |
| 408 | 95 | James Davison | 6 42 |
| 404 | | John Davison | 6 31 |
| 448 | | Robt Davison | 7 05 |
| 433 | 151 | William Davison Jr | 6 97 |
| " | " | William Ewing | 6 81 |
| " | " | James S Ewing | " " |
| " | " | John Ewing | " " |
| " | " | Hannah Ewing | " " |
| " | " | John Ewing Jr | " " |
| 433 | " | Anna Ewing | 6 76 |

### Curtin township.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 433 | 163 | Tho P Hale | 35 64 |
| " | 153 | Garret Cottinger | 17 08 |
| 424 | 80 | Thos P Wharton | 50 00 |
| 411 | | Josiah Haines | 28 05 |
| 207½ | | of Robt Annesly | 38 14 |
| 415 | | John McCalley | 18 26 |
| " | | Charles Allen | 45 55 |
| 207½ | | Caleb Launs | 16 86 |
| " | | Isaac Longstreth | 20 24 |
| 415 | | Jos Tayler | 66 00 |
| 448 | 99 | Andrew Epple | 18 20 |
| 392 | 8 | Robt Irvin | 32 40 |
| 439 | 138 | N L Atwood | 84 55 |
| 300 | 19 | N L Atwood | 28 10 |
| 304 | 4 | Job W Packer | 20 40 |
| 159 | 32 | Job W Packer | 11 16 |
| 158 | 93 | Job W Packer | 13 20 |
| 433 | 163 | Fishburn Wharton | 66 00 |
| 194 | 85 | John C Hyleman | 16 95 |
| 415 | | Peter Hahn | 59 40 |
| " | | Susen Hahn | 29 70 |
| " | | Jos Thomas | 36 79 |
| " | | Jac Wahln | 36 79 |
| " | | Nathaniel Levy | 36 69 |
| " | | Thomas Humphries | 85 80 |
| " | | Robert Gray | 36 52 |
| " | | William Gray | 37 29 |
| 461 | | William Yardley | 15 23 |
| 376 | | Samuel Baird | 46 20 |
| 415 | | Richard Tunis | 28 93 |
| 300 | | N L Atwood | 6 88 |
| 207½ | | Robt Annesley | 32 48 |
| 380½ | | Jos Kelso | 62 71 |
| 337 | | Lindly Coates | 35 31 |
| 415 | | William Gilbert | 59 13 |
| 207½ | | ½ of Caleb Lacus | 15 38 |
| 207½ | | ½ of Isaac Longstreth | 16 04 |
| 433 | 163 | James White | 59 73 |
| 433 | 163 | Abijah Davis | 29 00 |
| 433 | 162 | Joseph Higbee | 24 90 |
| 415 | | Jesse Brooks | 72 60 |
| 431 | 187 | Martha Godfrey | 49 58 |
| 100 | | of Peter Smith | 8 25 |
| 106 | 142 | Mary Lane | 9 92 |
| 396 | 196 | Jos Kelso | 31 07 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40 | | Paul Burlin | 10 14 |
| 147 | | Jesse Hall | 44 00 |
| 433 | 163 | Thomas Hale | 26 49 |
| 433 | 150 | Samuel Scott | 14 86 |
| 398 | 80 | Robert Irwin | 17 60 |
| 200 | | John Palmer | 13 20 |
| 420 | 48 | Philip Meyers | 29 48 |
| 415 | | Simeon Meyers | 11 66 |
| 421 | 48 | Valentine Meyers | 17 17 |
| 420 | " | Michael Meyers | 16 25 |
| 415 | | Esther Eddy | 47 51 |
| " | | Carper Wistar | 26 40 |
| 200 | 120 | David Carscadden | 9 90 |
| 315 | 4 | do | 7 15 |
| 300 | 27 | do | 14 99 |
| 461 | | William Yardy | 15 18 |
| 376 | | Samuel Baird | 36 99 |
| 35 | | Henry Donnel | 2 64 |
| 434 | | Mary Tilman | 33 00 |
| 433 | 163 | Thomas McEwin | 15 24 |
| 55 | 14 | Cline Quigley | 1 70 |
| 300 | | Mathew Leech | 4 40 |
| 415 | | Richard Tunis | 8 80 |
| 216 | 163 | Fishburn Wharton | 19 04 |
| 50 | | J W & L C Packer | 5 28 |
| 8 of | | | |
| 434 | | Job W Packer | 3 97 |
| 8 of | | | |
| 434 | | Wm P Mitchell | 6 36 |
| ½ of | | | |
| 400 | | do | 5 87 |
| ½ of | | | |
| 220 | | do | 2 76 |
| ½ of | | | |
| 434 | | Joseph Devling | 5 54 |
| ½ of | | | |
| 326 | | Job W Packer | 4 05 |
| ½ of | | | |
| 390 | | Jno P Mitchell | 44 |
| 434 | | Fishburn Wharton | 8 29 |
| ½ of | | | |
| 53 | | Cline Quiglev | 85 |
| 144 | | J W Packer | 5 32 |
| 294 | 31 | Charles Burce | 18 98 |
| " | " | Martha Godfrey | 17 98 |
| " | " | John Meyers | 17 98 |
| 94 | 12 | John Curtin | 7 45 |
| 71 | 131 | Roland Curtin | 5 85 |
| 150 | 142 | Sarah Lane | 12 32 |
| 250 | | Jno W Godfrey | 20 57 |
| 188 | | Wm P Brady | 15 51 |
| 160 | | Richard Tunis | 6 64 |
| 200 | | do | 6 60 |
| 144 | | J W Packer | 6 16 |
| 433 | 150 | Samuel Scott | 11 44 |

### Ferguson Township.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 162 | 116 | George Kohlmyer | 32 00 |
| 155 | 127 | Jos Barnett | 8 64 |
| 323 | | John Anderson | 2 58 |
| 116 | 03 | George Nice | 20 01 |
| 200 | | Jacob Lite | 7 79 |
| 222 | 14 | Peter Crispin | 4 16 |
| 400 | | Samuel Duncan | 34 50 |
| 56 | 47 | Thomas McCullough | 2 20 |
| 70 | | Leonard Hawthorn | 21 50 |
| 10 | 10 | Isaac Worrell | 2 80 |
| 388 | 49 | Alfred B Crewit | 23 20 |
| 404 | 19 | Thomas Ferguson | 7 59 |
| 418 | 28 | Aaron Levy | 6 59 |
| 404 | 115 | James Moore | 12 08 |
| 382 | | Hannah Turner | 36 |
| 398 | 122 | Daniel Turner | 12 90 |
| 151 | | Dydia Fowler | 6 00 |
| 91 | | Jacob Way | 8 19 |
| 15 | | Henry Medler | a 70 |
| 150 | | Richard Gintee | 6 50 |
| 150 | | Richard Mosley | 13 50 |
| 117 | | Henry Manley | 6 60 |
| 300 | | Berry Horner | 8 80 |
| 40 | | John McKean | 2 40 |
| 300 | | Robert Rankin | 8 00 |
| 357 | | Isaac Buckle | 6 00 |
| 400 | | Jas Baird | 6 00 |
| 400 | | John Petherbridge | 6 00 |
| 300 | | Josiah Lusby | 8 00 |
| 125 | | Caleb North | 3 70 |
| 63 | | John Petherbridge | 8 00 |
| 110 | | John Baker | 3 00 |
| 50 | | Samuel Miles | 3 10 |
| 26 | | Moses Thompson | 6 00 |
| 50 | | John Patton | 60 |
| 10 | | Abram Hicks | 60 |
| 50 | | Samuel Bryson | 8 00 |
| 150 | | Unknown | 120 |

### Gregg Township.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 372 | 31 | William Hepburn | 6 93 |
| 382 | 129 | John Cowder | 7 09 |
| 4.8 | 127 | Andrew Carson | 7 62 |
| 380 | | Bernard Hubby | 8 46 |
| 350

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRIDAY June 7., 1872.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

LOCAL NEWS.—Our friends, everywhere, will oblige us by sending us local news of interest.

CIRCULATION.—The circulation of the REPORTER, on this side the county, is larger than that of all other papers in the county. Business men will therefore find this one of the best advertising mediums. We invite all interested to come and inspect our list for themselves.

REMITTANCES.—All monies for subscription will be credited on the subscriber's address, each week; by referring to which our patrons can at all times see how their accounts stand, and a receipt is by this system carried upon each copy of the paper.

This is locust year in Tennessee, and millions have already made their appearance.

Our young friend, G W. Fortney, has our thanks for a complimentary to 38th annual commencement, Penn'a College, June 28th.

These fine artists, Harris Bro's, left this place for Boalsburg, on Tuesday, leaving behind them the best pictures ever taken in this valley. We can safely recommend them to our neighbors up there as perfect gentlemen and men who thoroughly understand the beautiful art of photography, and who will give them better pictures for less money than ever known hereabouts before. They will remain at Boalsburg a few weeks, and the people of that section should not fail to avail themselves of the opportunity presented to have real, lifeliko photographs taken.

HORSE TAMING.—Prof. St. John, the horse-tamer, has put up his large pavilion in this place, and will remain a few weeks, to teach the correct science of horse-taming. While it is not all gold that glitters, it is also true that all horse-taming is not a humbug. Of this we became satisfied, after witnessing the manner in which Mr. St. John handles a horse, to break him of any vicious habit. Let us refer to but one case: Mr James M'Cormick, of near this place, had a very valuable mare, only she would not let herself be curried or even touched about the legs, and which had never before been curried on those members. Mr. M'Cormick bought a ticket, brought his mare to the pavilion on last Saturday night, and placed her into the hand of the Professor, who before the whole class gave an evidence how easy and simple it was to break the mare of the sin of kicking, and in a very short time her legs could be rubbed and handled like a brute that had always been submissive to it. Mr. M'Cormick was then asked to do what he had never done before, and with the same success, and has since had no trouble, and now says he would take no $25 for what he had learned. Members of the class are shown how to break a horse of any known bad habit, and those who have taken lessons in this science will say, as we do now, that you will not be humbugged. Only $2.00 for a ticket.

He also gives instructions on the treatment of diseases, which the horse is subject to.

The 17 year locusts are making their appearance hereabouts.

The agent of the Danville Farmers' Insurance company was in to see us last week and we find that he is doing a very large business in this section, having insured many of the most prominent farmers in Potter twp. and elsewhere. This company insures no town or village property whatever—no stores, steam property, factories or foundries. Their cost of insurance is therefore very low—in fact, less than that of any other company. We see no reason why farmers should be taxed to pay for the loss of stores and town property when they can be insured in a company which insures only their own class and at less than half the cost of other companies. The Danville Co. is an old and reliable institution and their agent, Mr. Gearhart is well worthy of patronage. Farmers cannot do better than to insure with him.

Mr. Henry Moyer, of Brushvalley, visiting Burnum's show at Lock Haven, was robbed of $100.

BEAR KILLED.—On Saturday last, says the Lock Haven Republican, Mr. Geo Wagner, who resides on the mountain about one mile and a half this side of Loganville, while working in his field, was attracted by one of his hogs in the distance. He went to his house and got his gun ane proceeded to the spot whence the noise came, where he discovered a large black bear hugging and tearing one of the largest of his hogs. On the discovery, he raised his gun and fired. The ball took effect in the shoulder of the bear, which caused him to release the hog, when he made a dash at his assailant, who commenced a hasty retreat, reloading the while. When the bear had approached within a rod or two of him, Mr. Wagner turned and fired again, hitting Bruin in the head, but not bringing him to the ground. The shot, however, luckily decided the battle in favor of Mr. Wagner, and the bear wheeled and made for the woods. Mr. Wagner prudently called in a neighbor to his aid, and the two pursued the wounded beast and overtook him about three hundred yards from the village, where they succeeded in killing him.—Though poor, his weight was 180 pounds. The hog was horribly mangled, and survived but a few hours.

THE CASE OF MR. GUERNSEY.—In the Pittsburg Post of *May* 13th, we find the following: The balance due the Government of the $30,000 judgment against A. H. Guernsey, the defaulting Collector of the 18th District, was paid by A. *C.* Noyes, one of the defendant's bondsmen, on Saturday.

Mr. Greeley did not permit the prospective cares of state to interfere with his usual relaxation on Saturday following his nomination. He cut down quite a number of trees on his farm in the afternoon, but a little later the Cincinnatus of our day was called back to the busy city. The eye of an artist missed the peculiar scene, however—Mr. Greeley in his shirt sleeves, standing in the woods, the axe resting against his legs, the candidate for Presidential honors opening a telegraphic dispatch. The picture was a striking one, and if brought to canvass might solve the problem whether Mr. Greeley knows more about farming than about politics.

Appeals will be held at the Commissioners' office in Bellefonte for the different townships, on the following days, viz:

On Monday June 10th, 1872, Miles, Haines, Penn, Gregg and Potter townships.

On Tuesday June 11th Harris, Ferguson, Halfmoon, Patton and Walker townships.

On Wednesday June 12th, Marion, Liberty, Curtin, and Howard townships, Howard Boro.

On Thursday June 13th, Boggs and Milesburg Boro, Union and Union townsh p, Unionville Boro, Huston and Worth townships.

On Friday June 14th, Taylor, Burnside, Snow Shoe, Rush townships, Philipsburg Boro.

On Monday June 17th, Bellefonte Boro, Benner and Spring townships.

JOSEPH M'CLOSKEY,
J. G. SANKEY,
S. F. FOSTER,
*Attest:* Com'rs.
WM. FURY Clerk. may24-6t.

## THE STATE CONVENTION AT READING.

### HON. C. R. BUCKALEW NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

### Chief Justice Thompson Re-nominated.

Reading, Pa., May 30.

The Convention assembled at Mishler's Academy of Music this morning, and was called to order at eleven o'clock by Hon. W A Wallace, Chairman of the State Committee.

Mr. Wallace then spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—I invoke in your deliberations the spirit of harmony, mutual deference and concession. Honest difference of opinion will exist in the performance of your duties. In a true spirit you will command success and hurl from power the corrupt rings that disgrace the State administration, and defeat the Radical ring nominations. The symbol of authority, during the last five years, has come to me, I might say, without solicitation from the Democracy of Pennsylvania. It now becomes my duty to return to you my thanks for your aid and co-operation. I tender to you my sincere thanks for your attention. We are now ready for the nomination of

R. B. Brown, Ex-Governor Bigler and W. M. Randall were nominated for temporary chairmen. The two latter declined, when the first named was elected by acclamation. Upon being conducted to the chair he made a short speech.

A resolution to the effect that all resolutions be referred to the committee without debate or readingcaused considerable discussion, which ended in the adoption of the following:

*Resolved*, That a committee of thirty three members be made of the delegates from each Senatorial district to report permanent officers to the Convention, that a similar committee similarly constructed be appointed to draft resolutions, and that all resolutions offered in this Convention upon the subject of the national platform, or in reference to the nomination of President and Vice President, be referred to the Committee on Resolutions at the clerk's desk without debate.

C. D. Keller, delegate from this county, was placed on the committee on resolutions.

Mr. Coffroth, of Somerset, moved that the number of delegates to the Baltimore Convention be eight with two provisional delegates, which was agreed to.

CONTESTED SEATS.

A committee consisting of T. A. Sloan, D. O. Barr, G. W. Skinner, T. Chalfan, and G. Seach were appointed a committee on contested seats.

The Convention then adjourned till 3 o'clock,

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock. The hall was packed almost to suffocation.

The committee on permanent organization reported:

HON. HIESTER CLYMER, for President of the Convention, with a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Mr. Clymer, on taking the chair, made a brief speech, urging upon the members the necessity of making good nominations, and counseling harmony and mutual concessions, and in which he said:

We are about to appeal to the whole people of the whole State and to the whole country, I will not say how you are to appeal to them. It will not be my pleasure for one moment to indicate to this Convention what they shall do. I can only ask that your Convention shall be conducted in the interest of right, and it will and must bring abundant fruits. I have nothing to say to you with reference to him who should fill the high position of Governor. It is my pleasure to know *every* gentleman in connection with that office and to know him personaly on whom your choice will fall, that he will be immeasurably the peer of his opponent. You are about to begin your deliberations. You will allow me most reverently to humbly ask the divine blessing of Him without whom and without His guidance the labors of man are in vain.

I have but one more word to add: That you will pardon any error I may make and believe it to be an error of the head and of not the heart. I am done, gentlemen, and am ready to receive any motions that the Convention may have to offer.

The Chair announced that the roll would be called for the purpose of making any corrections, which might be necessary.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Mr. Bromley offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of thirty-three to nominate fourteen delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention and to the National Democratic Convention.

A division of the resolution was demanded, and the first part was adopted.

The second part was postponed indefinitely, after a warm discussion.

NOMINATIONS FOR GOVERNOR.

Mr. Randiall, of Schuylkill, then moved that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates for Governor. Adopted.

Mr. C. Feld, of Allegheny, nominated Gen. George W. Cass, of Allegheny.

Mr. Platt nominated Charles R. Buckalew, of Columbia.

The following additional nominations were made in the order named: D. M Fox, Philadelphia; John S. Morton, Philadelphia; Col. Noyes, Clinton county; W. P. Schell, Bedford county; H. B. Wright, Luzerne county; M. C Trout, Mercer county; Capt. Wm. McClelland, Lawrence county; Gen. A. B. McCalmont, Venango county; E. L. Acker, Montgomery county; John R. Reading, Philadelphia; Heister Clymer, Berks.

Mr. Clymer immediately withdrew his name, and the names of Reading and Acker were also withdrawn.

The first ballot for governor resulted as follows:

Cass, 47; Buckalew, 23; Fox, 12; Morton, 6; Wright, 8; McClelland 13; McCalmont, 10; Trout, 2; Schell, 6.

The President announced that 133 votes had been cast, and that as 67 were necessary to elect, there was no choice.

A SECOND BALLOT

was ordered with the following result:

Cass, 54; Buckalew, 24; Wright, 10; McCalmont, 11; Trout, 1; Noyes, 16; Schell, 3.

THIRD BALLOT.

Cass, 58; Buckalew, 32; Wright, 7; McClelland, 10; McCalmont, 9; Trout, 1; Noyes, 14; Schell, 2.

FOURTH BALLOT.

Cass, 56; Buckalew, 35; Wright, 7; McClelland, 14; McCalmont, 5; Trout, 2; Noyes, 14.

FIFTH BALLOT.

Cass, 55; Buckalew, 39; Wright, 7; McClelland, 8; McCalmont, 9; Noyes, 15.

A SIXTH BALLOT

was ordered immediately and showed a small gain for Buckalew. The vote was as follows:

Cass, 54; Buckalew, 43; Wright, 7; McClelland, 13; McCalmont, 4; Noyes, 13.

THE SEVENTH BALLOT

was ordered, and as the delegates who had been voting for other candidates voted for Buckalew, it became apparent that the struggle, friendly through it had been, was about terminated. Just before the result was announced, Mr. Carrigan, of Philadelphia, who had voted for Cass, changed his vote to Mr. Buckalew. He was followed by Mr. Snowden of Venango, Abrams of Clarion, Taggert of Warren, and others. As the delegates made their request for permission to change their votes to Buckalew, great excitement prevailed and when the Chair announced that Mr. Buckalew had received seventy-three votes, nine cheers were proposed and given with a will.

Mr Carrigan moved that the nomination be made unanimous.

Mr. Lare, of Allegheny, seconded the motion and said that while the friends of Gen. Cass had used all honorable means to secure his nomination and failed. He knew that he could pledge the honest and earnest support of the Democracy of Allegheny and hoped that Mr. Buckalew would receive the hearty support of all sections of the State.

These remarks increased the enthusiasm and nine more cheers were given.

A proposition was then made to adjourn until nine o'clock, but the Chair stated that the Committee of thirty-three to nominate delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention should be appointed and the motion was withdrawn.

The Committee was appointed and consisted of one delegate from each Senatorial district.

A delegate moved that the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Supreme Judge.

Chief Justice Thompson was named, and on motion he was nominated by acclamation, the result being received with cheers.

The convention then adjourned until the next morning at ten o'clock.

READING, PA., May 31, 1872.

The convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning, Hon. Hiester Clymer in the Chair.

Several substitutions of delegates were made.

The Committee appointed to introduce the Hon. Chas. R. Buckalew to the Convention, accompanied by that gentleman, were announced.

Mr. Buckalew was greeted with hearty cheers, and proceeded to address the Convention.

HON. C. R. BUCKALEW'S SPEECH.

He said that he appeared before the Convention, at the solicitation of the Committee, to thank the members, and, he hoped, the entire State, for the honor conferred upon him by naming him as the Democratic candidate for Governor of this Commonwealth. The nomination was not solicited—it came as the legitimate, healthy outgrowth of public opinion in this State; not because of pre-eminent ability or distinguished character of the candidate, but because his public life of twenty-five years had led him to the belief that he was a man neither to be seduced nor intimated, and in the performance of public duties he will stand as firm as a rock for the people in opposition to corruption and monopoly. He hoped the nomination would be ratified by the whole people, and hoped, although not prompted by selfish motives, that the movement would go forward to triumph.

The people desire that this government shall be pure and honest, fair and equal, in all its acts, and the old motto would be amended to read, "Principles, and Men to Maintain them." There was a failure in State and National affairs, because of the need of men to carry out the grand and fundamental principles, and he urged it as the great work of the mission of reform of this year to secure men to carry out these principles. His opinion of a Governor of a State was that he was a mere magistrate; that he should not know that he had been elected by a party, nor release prisoners from jails and the penitentiary because of the urgent appeals of party friends, and to secure political advantage. He thought there was a disposition to cut loose from the strict party ties, and a feeling among all good men to unite to carry out the grand principles and issues which are at stake.

"In view of this general disposition for State and national reform," he said, "we are entitled to appeal to all men of all parties to aid in establishing a new departure which shall insure a pure, honest and faithful government."

He referred to the fact that the nomination of the Convention had been endorsed by all of the candidates for the position, and hoped their friends would stand by him, hold up his hand, and like a band of brothers, march forward to victory.

In concluding, he said he would have an opportunity of meeting the citizens of the State during the canvass and address them on State and national questions. He would do his duty, and it was expected every member of the party would do his duty.

The speech was frequently interrupted by applause, and when the speaker concluded three cheers for the candidate were given.

AN INVOCATION.

Mr. Clymer said at the close of the address:

May a kind Providence guard and keep him; may the good people sustain and support him, and may honest men, everywhere and of every political creed, rejoice that they have struck hands, when, in him, by him and through him, imbecility and corruption is to be banished from the executive and legislative departments of this Commonwealth.

AUDITOR GENERAL.

First ballot—Davis, 26; McCandless, 8; Crane, 12; Hartley, 39; Loshe, 6; Temple, of Philadelphia, 15; Temple, of Greene, 14; Marsh, 7; Baird, 1.

The names of Messrs. Loshe, Temple, of Philadelphia, Marsh and Baird were withdrawn.

Second ballot—Davis, 29; McCandless, 8; Crane, 8; Hartley, 179; Temple of Green, 89.

Mr Hartley having received a majority of all the votes he was duly announced as nominated, which was made unanimous.

CONGRESS AT LARGE.

The following nomination for Congressmen-at-Large were then made:

James H. Hopkins, Richard Vaux, Seldin Marvin, Robert L. Johnson, J. H. Brinton, G. W. Skinner, C. E. McLaughlin, H. B. Wright.

First ballot— Vaux, 81; Hopkins, 81; Marvin, 61; Johnson, 35; Brinton, 23; Sherwood, 11 McLaughlin, 11; Wright, 60; Skinner, 38

Messrs, Hopkins and Vaux were nominated on the first, and H. B. Wright on the second ballot.

Col. Wright and Mr. Hopkins were introduced and thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, after which the Convention adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at two o'clock and was called to order by the President.

Mr. Carrigan, of Philadelphia, submitted the report of the committee of thirty-three to nominate fourteen Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.

The names reported were as follows:

Jeremiah S. Black, G. W. Woodward Wm. Bigler, F. B. Gowan, R. A. Lamberton, A. A. Purman, James Ellis, Geo. M. Dallas, John A. Campbell, Wm. L. Corbitt, Wm. H. Smith (Allegheny), Wm J. Baer, S. H. Reynolds, S. C. T. Dodd.

Under the call of the previous question the report was adopted.

A motion was adopted that the Convention proceed to nominate Delegates at Large to the National Convention.

Mr. Brown, of Clarion, offered a resolution that G. W. Cass, Wm. A. Wallace, Samuel J. Randall, and Phillip Collins be nominated as Senatorial Delegtaes by acclamation. Agreed to.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for six Congressional Delegates at Large to the National Convention.

The following gentlemen were nominated.

Mr Lamberton moved that Messrs. Edgar Gowan and G. W Skinner be elected Senatorial Delegates at large, and Messrs. Marvin, Miller and Frye as Congressional Electors at large. Adopted.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Ex-Governor Bigler, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following:

*Resolved*, That the Democratic party while in the future as in the past, firmly upholding the Constitution of the United States as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the General Government, and the safe shield of the liberties of the people, demands for the citizens the largest freedom consistent with public order, and for every State the right of self-government; that to uphold the former and practice the latter the Democracy of Pennsylvania can find no better platform upon which to stand than the great leading principles enunciated in the inaugural address of President Jefferson and the farewell address of the immortal Jackson. Upon these two great State papers we plant ourselves and enter the contest of 1872.

*Resolved*, That abused as the public confidence has been by a long period of official mismanagement, waste and fraud, this Convention invites the co-operation of all citizens of the Commonwealth in the earnest effort which the great constituency it represents is about to make to remove from our State administration every taint of political corruption. The interest of every Pennsylvanian is directly and vitally concerned in the eradication of all unjust usages and practices by which individual fortunes may be created at public cost; and the attempt to do this can be made certainly successful by the union of upright and fair-minded men of all parties, and by sustaining candidates of unquestioned abilities and unspotted names.

*Resolved*, That this Convention appeals to the people of Pennsylvania for the support of the candidate for Governor, whom it has placed in nomination, because his election will secure at once a correction of existing wrongs, and the permanent future prosperity of the State. It asks for his support, not because he has been nominated to subserve the views or promote the interests of any section or faction, but to meet the acquirements of an urgent and common need; because he fully represents, and in his life and character fairly illustrates the true spirit and principles of popular government; because he has been an earnest, sincere and efficient opponent of the fraudulent practices and false doctrines of the party that has held power through many long years of misrepresentation and misrule; because he stands pledged by the record of his whole life to administer his office, if elected, for the benefit, of the people, because he can be trusted to secure careful, economical and responsible control of the agents and officials and Treasury of the Commonwealth; because he can be relied on to withstand unfounded and unjust demands to the prejudice of public rights, to oppose with vigor the encroachments of powerful corporations and energetically resist the grant to aggregated capital of privileges which could be used to injure, hamper and impede the efforts of individuals in the various enterprises and field of labor which the State affords, that his official influence will be used hereafter to prevent the mischief of special legislation, and to distroy the possibility of procuring the enactment of any statute by the use of money or any other corrupt means.

*Resolved*, That the grant by the Radical Legislature of this State of the numerous charters in creating such corporations as the South Improvement Company and others of a similar character, is unjust to the interests of trade, is dangerous to the rights and liberties of the people, and as such meets with our unqualified condemnation.

*Resolved*, That in presenting the Hon. James Thompson, for Judge of the Supreme Court, we have only to invite the consideration of the people to the integrity impartiality and pre-eminent legal attainments, which have characterized his discharge of his judicial duties during his fifteen years' service upon the bench of the Supreme Court.

*Resolved*, That in the persons of the candidate presented for the offices of Auditor General, Congressmen at large and delegates to the Convention to amend the Constitution, we have candidates eminently worthy of the confidence and supppert of the people.

Gov. Bigler was frequently interrupted by applause and the resolutions were adopted with enthusiastic unanimity.

The delegates from each district named electors from their several districts, and de egates to the National Convention, as follows:

Electors.

First District, Thos. J. Barger.
2nd. Stephen D. Anderson.
3rd. John Maffet.
4th. George R. Berrel,
5th. To be filled.
6th. Isaiah B. Haupt.
7th. Samuel A. Dyer.
8th. Jesse G. Hawley.
9th. Hiram B. Swarr.
10th. B. Reilly.
11. Jno. Knecht.
12. Fred. W. Gunster.
13th. David Loudenbery.
14th. Jesse McKnight.
15th. Henry Wells.
16th. Henry J. Stahle.
17th. R. W. Christy.
18th. Wm. F. Logan.
19th. Rassolous Brown.
20th. Fred. M Robinson.
21st. Jno. R. Wilson.
22nd. Philip H. Stevenson.
23rd. John G. Bard.
24th. Geo. W. Miller.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

Mr. Wm. Harkins had his left jaw broken in two places and was otherwise severely bruised about his face and head on last Tuesday evening, in a fight with Howard Spangler. The trouble arose by the first named interfering with a game of marbles in which the latter was interested.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 19 ult., by Rev. Baker, Wm. Stover, to Miss Jettie A. Bair, both of Miles twp.

On the 23rd ult., by Rev. C. H. Reiter, Mr. George W. Keichline of Ferguson twp., to Miss Mary M. Meyer, of Harris twp.,

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the undersigned, at Earlystown, on 25th of May, a bright bay horse, with white stripe on face, and about six years old. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and remove the same.
june7.3t. J. C. BOAL.

CAUTION.—Having purchased the following articles at constable sale, on 25th of May, last, as the property of Jonathan Bechtol, of Gregg twp., the undersigned hereby lets the same in the possession of said Jonathan Bechtol, at his pleasure, and therefore cautions all persons against meddling with the same, namely, 1 cooking stove, 1 sink, 1 cupboard, 2 tables, 2 beds, chairs, 1 chest, 1 bookcase, 1 doughtray, 5 shouts.
june7. 3t. JAMES TOMAS.

RAIL ROAD ELECTION

Philadelphia, May 18, 1872.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of THE LEWISBURG CENTRE AND SPRUCE CREEK RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the ofice of the Company, No. 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, JUNE 11TH 1872, at 12 o'clock.

Election for President and Directors will be held same day and place.
June 7. JOSEPH LESLEY Secretary.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT.—List of Dealers of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, liquors, &c., in Centre county for the year 1872, subject to payment of license.

BELLEFONTE BORO.

| | LICENSE | CLASS. |
|---|---|---|
| Leob May & Leob | $20 00 | 16 |
| John Hoffer | 15 00 | 11 |
| Joseph & Bro | 15 00 | 14 |
| John B Awl | 7 00 | 14 |
| John Montgomery | 7 00 | 15 |
| Zeller & Jarret | 10 00 | 14 |
| Frank P Blair | 07 00 | 15 |
| Isaac Guggenheimer | 12 50 | 15 |
| Abraham Sussman | 7 00 | 14 |
| A Foncart | 7 00 | 14 |
| Zimmerman Bros & Co | 12 50 | 12 |
| John Brackbill | 7 00 | 14 |
| Edward Graham & Son | 7 00 | 14 |
| John Sweeney | 7 00 | 14 |
| Lyon & Co | 10 00 | 13 |
| H O Hoffer | 7 00 | 14 |
| Linn & Wilson | 10 00 | 11 |
| Harper & Bros | 15 00 | 12 |
| C D Keller | 15 50 | 14 |
| Wm McClellen | 7 00 | 14 |
| Burnside & Thomas | 15 00 | 12 |
| F P Green | 10 00 | 13 |
| J & J Harris | 20 00 | 14 |
| J H Sands | 7 00 | 14 |
| Ruhl & Gault | 10 00 | 14 |
| J W Cook | 12 50 | 14 |
| H Y Stitzer | 7 00 | 14 |
| George O'Brien | 7 00 | 14 |
| H D Yeager | 7 00 | 14 |
| D M Wagner & Son | 20 00 | 14 |
| Fryberger & Grim | 10 00 | 14 |
| John S Lonberger | 7 00 | 14 |
| James Welch | 10 00 | 14 |
| John Powers | 7 00 | 14 |
| Wetzler & Twitmeyer | 7 00 | 14 |
| Schroyer & Son | 7 00 | 14 |
| Sechler & Co | 15 00 | 14 |
| N Beck | 7 00 | 14 |
| Miss' Priest | 7 00 | 14 |
| Mrs N K Dare | 7 00 | 14 |
| J W Parsons | 7 00 | 14 |
| Miss Mary J McBride | 7 00 | 14 |
| J L Reizenstein | 7 00 | 14 |
| Wilson & Hicks | 20 00 | 14 |
| P McCafferty | 7 00 | 14 |
| J K & C T Alexander | 7 00 | 14 |
| Shortlidge & Co | 7 00 | 14 |
| W W Wilkison & Co Billiard | 50 00 | 8 |
| H H Xline do | 40 00 | 9 |

BENNER TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lewis Hass | $15 00 | 11 |

BURNSIDE TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| George R Roak | $10 00 | 13 |

BOGGS TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J R Curtin | $ 2 50 | 14 |
| McCoy & Linn | 12 50 | 12 |

CURTIN TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Webber & Singer | $7 00 | 14 |

FERGUSON TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shorb Steward & Co | $20 00 | 10 |
| Thomas Bolinger | 10 00 | 13 |
| A J Mattern & Co | 10 00 | 13 |
| J Dunlap & Co | 10 00 | 13 |
| John L Musser | 7 00 | 14 |
| A Sample & Son | 12 50 | 12 |
| J R Smith & Son | 7 00 | 14 |

GREGG TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Philip Shook | $10 00 | 13 |
| R H Duncan | 12 00 | 12 |
| J B Fisher | 12 50 | 12 |

HAINES TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Philips Gross | $10 00 | 13 |
| R F Filips | 10 00 | 13 |
| M M Musser | 10 00 | 13 |
| Shem Spigelmyer & Sons | 12 50 | 12 |

HARRIS TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H Hahn Agent | $7 00 | 14 |
| D F Taylor | 7 00 | 14 |
| A Etzweir | 12 50 | 12 |
| Cyrus Wason | 7 00 | 14 |
| J & L Houser | 7 00 | 14 |
| Cook & Kreamer | 10 00 | 13 |
| S H Stover | 10 00 | 13 |
| J J Price | 7 00 | 14 |
| George Jack & Son | 7 00 | 14 |
| Shinberger & Jordan | 7 00 | 14 |
| Daniel Hess | 10 00 | 13 |

HALF MOON TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H S Thomson | $10 00 | 13 |
| J V Gray | 12 50 | 12 |
| James Love | 10 00 | 13 |

HOWARD TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R C Leathers | $7 00 | 14 |

HUSTON TWP.

| | LICNSE | CLASS |
|---|---|---|
| John I Thompson | $10 00 | 13 |
| J T Williams | 10 00 | 13 |
| Levi Womer | 7 00 | 14 |
| Hoover, Davis & Co | 7 00 | 14 |
| T E Grist & Co | 7 00 | 14 |

LIBERTY TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Brickly | $7 00 | 14 |
| James S Kooks | 7 00 | 14 |
| James Quiggely | 10 00 | 13 |

MILES TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| T N Wolf | 7 00 | 14 |
| S F Frank & Son | 10 00 | 13 |
| Miller, Ocker & Co | 10 00 | 13 |

MARION TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yearick & Son | 7 00 | 14 |
| R K Wilson | 7 00 | 14 |

PENN TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kersteter & Ertle | $7 00 | 14 |
| Alexander & Bros | 10 00 | 13 |
| E C Campbell | 7 00 | 14 |
| J W Snook | 10 00 | 13 |
| Jacob Eisenhuth | 7 00 | 14 |
| John D Foet | 7 00 | 14 |

POTTER TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Harlacher & Cronmiller | $10 00 | 14 |
| Wm Wolf | 12 00 | 12 |
| Strom & Swartz | 7 00 | 14 |
| Wm Armagost | 7 00 | 14 |
| Philips & Glassgoe | 7 00 | 14 |
| H K Smith | 10 00 | 13 |
| R D Brisbin | 7 00 | 14 |
| Graff & Thompson | 10 00 | 13 |
| G O Dinninger | 7 00 | 14 |
| J A Keepman | | |

RUSH TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Nuttle & Co | $15 00 | 11 |
| E M Sturbrant | 7 00 | 14 |
| Peter Smith | 7 00 | 14 |
| Levi Gearhart | 7 00 | 14 |
| W J Jackson | 20 00 | 10 |
| John Miller & Son | 10 00 | 13 |

SPRING TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| F S Heverly | $7 00 | 14 |
| J D Miller | 7 00 | 14 |

PATTON TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Miss Kate Murray | $7 00 | 14 |
| Mattren Bros | 7 00 | 14 |

PHILIPSBURG BORO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| D G Hirlinger | $7 00 | 14 |
| D C Jamison | 7 00 | 14 |
| Irvin & Munson | 12 50 | 12 |
| Margaret Condo | 7 00 | 14 |
| J S McCartney | 7 00 | 14 |
| W C McCutchon | 10 00 | 13 |
| Oscar Adams | 7 00 | 14 |
| Daniel Ayres | 7 00 | 14 |
| J J Wighamen | 7 00 | 14 |
| Miss K Peters | 7 00 | 14 |
| J A Lehr | 7 00 | 14 |
| M G Rook | 7 00 | 14 |
| W H McCausland | 7 00 | 14 |
| Rankin & Williams | 7 00 | 14 |
| Allport & Herring | 7 00 | 14 |
| T H Switzer | 7 00 | 14 |
| Watron & Miller | 12 50 | 12 |
| G H Deigler & Co | 12 50 | 12 |
| Miss C Duross | 7 00 | 14 |
| James A Gance | 7 00 | 14 |
| Emanuel Bollinger | 7 00 | 14 |
| James Morrison | 7 00 | 14 |
| Kepler, Dubre a Co | 25 00 | 9 |
| T J Meyers | 7 00 | 14 |
| Frank A Hutten | 7 00 | 14 |
| J R McKinney | 10 00 | 13 |
| G S Flagal | 10 00 | 13 |
| Mrs. L Manley | 7 00 | 14 |
| Josephine Flagal | 7 00 | 14 |
| E T Gray | 7 00 | 14 |
| R T Barber | 7 00 | 14 |
| Eard S Dubree | 7 00 | 14 |

MILESBURG BOROUGH.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Hibbler | $7 00 | 14 |
| Mrs G G Ryman | 7 00 | 14 |
| J B Hahn | 10 00 | 13 |
| S Brady | 7 00 | 14 |
| P H Haupt | 7 00 | 14 |
| A R Peters | 10 00 | 13 |
| A T Boggs | 7 00 | 10 |
| J S Preudfoot | 10 00 | 13 |

HOWARD BORO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S F Kline | $7 00 | 14 |
| Joseph Royer | 7 00 | 14 |
| Jenkins & Webber | 7 00 | 13 |
| Balser Webber | 12 50 | 12 |
| Robert Cooke | 10 00 | 13 |
| Lucas & Bro | 7 00 | 14 |

UNIONVILLE BORO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Griest & Rumbarger | $10 00 | 13 |
| Alexander & Geary | 7 00 | 14 |
| Nathan Herly | 7 00 | 14 |

SNOW SHOE TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| May, Loeb & Co | $20 00 | 10 |
| A E Sherer | 7 00 | 14 |
| Herbert Williams | 7 00 | 14 |
| J H Crissman | 12 50 | 12 |
| Nicholas Bowers | 10 00 | 13 |
| David Bets | 7 00 | 14 |
| Sarah H Crissman | 7 00 | 14 |

TAYLOR TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Copenhaver | $7 00 | 13 |
| J S Fink | 7 00 | 14 |

WORTH TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| V Gray | $7 00 | 14 |
| H W Hoover | 700 | 14 |

WALKER TWP.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Houston & Rodgers | $10 00 | 13 |
| Henry Brown | 10 00 | 13 |
| Scott & Yearick | 10 00 | 13 |

An appeal will be held at the Commissioners' office in Bellefonte, on June 24th 1872. HENRY NULL, Appraiser.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Frederick Zettle, late of Gregg twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons, knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement.
may3.6t. FREDERICK ZETTLE, Administrator.

### Prothonotary.

We are authorized to announce the name of John Moran, of Bellefonte, as candidate for Prothonotary, subject to decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce that Aaron Williams, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

### Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce the name of Jacob Bottorf, of Harris twp., as candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic county convertion.

We are authorized tounnounce the name of Wm. Noll, of Spring twp., as candiante for sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authoroized to announce the name of B. F. Brown, of Harris twp., as a candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Benjamin Shafer, of Walker twp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Alex. Shannon, of Centre Hall as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of John Spangler, of Centre Hall, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.
Corrected by C. D. Keller.

White Wheat $1,90, Red 185 ...Rye..... 75.....Corn 60 ....Oats 50.....Barley 60. 70.....Cloverseed 5,00 .....Potatoes 45. Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 09 Butter 25 ..... Eggs 15. .....Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8.....Bacon 8 .....Ham 12

LEWISTOWN MARKETS

White wheat 2,00....Red wheat 1,75....Rye 75.....Corn 60.....Oats 55.....Barley 65..... Cloverseed 4,00.....Timothyseed, 350..... Salt 2 50 per sack..... Bacon 10c.....Ham 16.....Butter 20... Eggs 12.....Plaster 9 50

USE
PAIN CURE OIL
"THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT"
FOR
Pains, Sores, Wounds and Lameness.
BUY IT! TRY IT!
For Fever and Ague, . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Rheumatism, . . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Neuralgia, . . . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Fever Sore, . . . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Cholera Morbus, . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Sprains, . . . . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Headache, . . . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Bruises, . . . . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Corns and Bunions, Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Sore, . . . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Lameness, . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
EVERY BOTTLE IS WARRANTED,
And we challenge the world to produce its equal.
Used Externally and Internally for
MAN AND BEAST.
Ask for PAIN CURE OIL. Take no other, for we WARRANT IT TO CURE.
It is not a strong ammonia preparation but a soothing compound, made from Pure Vegetable Oils, Herbs and Extracts, and is clean and safe to use.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
McCLURE & EATON, PROPRIETORS, Reading, Pa.

New Clothing Store
A. STERNBERG,
engaged to manage for I. L. Reizenstein, in the corner building, opposite Hoffer's store, Bellefonte, has established a new Clothing Store where the best bargains in the county are offered,
$7.50 to $15 for Suits of the finest Cassimere.
HATS, CAPS
and a full and complete assortment of every thing in the line of Clothing.
Gent's Furnishing Goods
all directly from their own manufactory. Also,
Jewelry, Watches, &c.
They have engaged their old clerk, Mr. A. Sternberg, so well known to the people, and who will be pleased to see his old friends. ap5tf.
Piece goods of every discription, sold low to enable everybody to have his clothing made to order.

A. SUSSMAN
LEATHER & SHOE FINDING.
in lower room, No. 1. Bush's block, where he keeps on hand a stock of
*WHIT

## Farm, Garden and Household.

GOATS VS. RATS.—An Indiana farmer, after trying to trap, poison and shoot the rats that overran his premises bought two goats and gave them the range of yards and stables. Within a week every rat emigrated and staid away until the goats were sold, nearly two years afterwards, when they all came back with all their friends. A second edition of goats were procured, and since then not a rat has been seen on the premises.

Cows.—We find the following sensible suggestions floating about, and credited to a Mr. Shepherd: Every spring farmers lose cows by turning them upon young clover before they have become accustomed to such succulent food. Let them heed the so five rules: First: Never put anything into fresh clover on an empty stomach. Second: Never when the grass is wet. Third: Never put them in when the weather is changing from warm to cold. Fourth: Do not give them any salt for at least twenty-four hours before putting them in the first time. Fifth: Do not let them remain in more than 20 minutes the first time, after which they may run wet or dry with perfect safety.

FORM OF ROOFS.—The *American Builder* says:—"Perhaps no part of the builder's work requires more study than the roof form. To utilize the largest amount of space, and at the same time secure a certain piquancy of effect with the least outlay, is by no means an easy task, however easy it might seem to the uninitiated in the mysteries of building. Too great care cannot be used in choosing the proper number of and variety of angles which so help to break monotony and secure graceful contour. Nowhere are these salient points seen to great advantage as in the country, where the reaches of distance may be rendered the more picturesque by certain styles of building.

PLASTER FOR POTATOES.—According to Mr. Compton, author of the prize essay on the cultivation of the potato, very remarkable results are obtained from plaster by dusting the vines with it as soon as they are through the soil; again immediately after the last plowing and hoeing; and at intervals through the whole growing season. The first application may be light, the second heavier, and after that more bountiful, say 200 pounds to the acre. It renders the plants less palatable to insects, and appears to be fatal to many of the fungi family. The vines retain a bright, lively green color, and the tubers continue swelling until growth is stopped by the frost; beside, potatoes thus grown are so sound and free from disease as to be easily kept for the Spring market, without loss by rot. Mr. Compton says he has seen a field, all planted with the same variety, at the same time, on one-half of which, that had received no plaster, the yield was but 60 bushels per acre, and many rotten; while the other half, to which plaster has been applied, yielded 360 bushels per acre, and not an unsound one among them.

CANADA THISTLES.—J. C. Fely, Martinsville, N. J., is afflicted with the thistle pest, and asked the Club what to do to clear his fields. Mr. Crane—Execute the thistles by cutting off their heads with a sharp hoe whenever they appear above the surface. I had a patch, and kept a sharp hoe on the ground, and whenever I was in that neighborhood I went for and every one that had lifted its head since my last visit. This is a troublesome way, but I have found it cheapest in the end because surest. Mr. Stewart—This would do for small surfaces. In large fields, I would plow three times in hot weather, not deep, for that would scatter the roots, and make matters worse, but just enough to cut off the tops. If the plants are deprived of breath, as they are when the portion above the ground is removed, they must die. Mr. Bergen—Farmers in a neighborhood ought to co-operate in this war against thistles, else individual effort will in a great measure be thrown away. Thistle seeds are light, and when there is a stiff breeze they don't stop for line fences.

DAIRY NOTES BY HARRIS LEWIS.—Harris Lewis, Frankfort, N. Y., says: First: There is no churn that will make better butter than the old dasher-churn, but there are several which will make good butter in less time and with less labor. The churn known as the revolving-barrel, or the revolving-box churn, I regard as good churns. Second: In using any of the workers, care must be taken not to work the butter too much. Third: Cream will rise through a shallow mess of milk in less time than it will through a deep mess, and where there is no cold water, or not a sufficient quantity to cool the milk and control the temperature, shallow dishes not over two and one-half or three inches deep will furnish the most cream and butter. But where an abundant supply of cold running water can be had, by which the temperature of the milk can be controlled, and kept sweet a long time, there is quite a saving of labor and money by setting the milk in deep or large dishes. A large pan, capable of holding one mess of milk, is beyond question the most economical of any arrangement we now have for setting milk. Four of these pans are sufficient for any dairy.

THE SKIMMING SYSTEM CONDEMNED.—It is of no use denying facts, says the *Country Gentleman*, and the truth is, starting from the east, the land is robbed of more than half its fertility, and still a population moves on so does the exhausting system. If, when a parish, a county or a State is half impoverished, a stop can be put to the debilitating process, why not stop at the beginning? why not reimburse from the start? Land is seldom too rich, and when it is what is said to be "is the highest state of fertility," what a pity to bring it down! Yet this is the custom, the fashion, the example set by all. This kind of policy carried into other lines of business would cause men to say the guilty parties were insane or fools. Land cannot throw up immense crops on water and air; therefore, if these crops are sold off, the land is that much the poorer; but science and even common experience proves there are stages at which some of the productions of this earth can be taken away when nothing has been abstracted to cause injury, and if at this period of the crop's growth it is turned into manure, the land is benefitted without any foreign aid. Thus, by having intervening crops of this kind, there may be things sold one year which will be replaced the next by this renovation. This is why the four-course system, or some other suitable rotation, is insisted upon in England. Poor land is brought to be rich, and good land is kept up on the best estates; yet there are annually great quantities of fat cattle and sheep sold from these farms, and wool, cheese, butter, &c., continue to be produced, because there is an art in doing this so as to improve and increase the stamina of the soil.

### AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMER'S CLUB.

YELLOWS IN PEACHES.—J. A. Donald son, St. Josephs, Miche asked whether the statement of Mr. Fuller that a peach-tree could be made to flourish on the site of one which had died with yellows was founded on experience. Mr. Fuller said it was, and that he had taken buds from a tree dying with yellows and made a healthy tree by inserting them in a healthy stock. But the soil should be thoroughly renovated. Yellows was produced by anything which weakened the constitution of a tree, as poverty or exhaustion of the soil or cold. Mr. Briggs did not agree with Mr. Fuller. Dr. Trimble thought few peach-growers would agree with him in these views.

YARMOUTH SWEET-CORN.—J. Mapes had seen a label on some cans of sweet-corn bearing the inscription "Yarmouth Sweet-corn." Was there such a variety? He wanted to know how to can corn. Mr. Fuller said Yarmouth was the place, doubtless, where the corn had been canned. Corn should be boiled several hours, and put into hermetically sealed cans as soon as it will not do. Dr. Trimble said it was a mistake, twenty minutes' boiling was sufficient. The Chairman said he had found it impossible to can it at all successfully. Several other speakers were in favor of drying the corn without boiling it. Thus the question remained just where it started,

MUSHROOMS.—L. G. Wilson, Monroe Co., Ohio, asked what sorts of mushrooms were good to eat, and how to raise them. Mr. Dodge explained that the eatable mushroom was short and thick, smells sweet and turns black soon after gathering. Mr. Fuller said there were several species of edible mushrooms, of which the *Agaricus campestris* was the one chiefly cultivated. A lengthy paper would be required to tell all about growing them, and it would be best to invest $1.50 in the purchase of a book on gardening.

THE LARCH AS A TIMBER TREE.—Richard Gormley, Lawrence County, Pa., asked about the value of the larch as a timber tree. Mr. Fuller said a great deal had been published in the papers on this subject—he was surprised to hear the question asked. The European larch was a very valuable tree, grew rapidly, was not subject to attacks from insects, made valuable timber, and could be procured from the nurserymen at a very low rate. F. D. Curtis advised locust-trees to be planted on rocky soil, but larch on fair land. He had a very high opinion of the locust. Prof. H. E. Colton said in the rocky parts of Connecticut locust-trees grew rapidly and were very valuable.

SUNDRY MATTERS.—Hon. Harris Lewis said the best box for shipping butter in was a refrigerator made of proper size with convenient handles. That there was no churn that would make butter better than the old dash-churn, but some that would make it quicker. He thought the Blanchard was a good churn. Shallow pans were on the whole best for settling milk. A poison weed, so-called, was sent from Colorado, which Mr. Fuller will report on. Mr. Fuller stated that Osage Orange would not succeed on wet soils. A bushel contains fifty thousand seeds, and the seed should be planted in rows and dropped six inches apart.

### A Sorrowful Life.

The Kansas City *Journal* says: A respectably attired woman, named Ruth Donald, about fifty years of age, made application to Mayor Hunt for a pass to St. Louis. The story of her life is, indeed, a sad one. Twenty-four years ago, in the city of New York, she met and married a gentleman who was connected with one of the Methodist Episcopal Churches there as pastor, and shortly after their marriage he accepted a position as missionary to India, whither she accompanied him. After several years of labor at the missionary station, her husband died, she having meantime become the mother of four children, all boys. Being left almost destitute in a strange land, and having some relations living in Chicago, she and her family moved there, where her father died. She subsequently re-married, and her new husband came to reside with herself and mother. Meantime the children by her first marriage had almost grown to man's estate, and had gone to the far West to seek their fortunes. By her second marriage she had three children, who were residing with her at the time of the great fire. In that conflagration she barely escaped with her life and her young family, losing her aged mother and husband in the flames. Helpless and alone once more in the world, she started to discover the whereabouts of her four boys, who were at Lone Pine, California, employed as public teachers. With them she found a temporary home, together with the young members of her family. She was at Lone Pine at the time of the recent terrific earthquake. Here she lost her four boys, and for the third time was friendless and alone. She made her way to Council Bluffs, Iowa, with her three youngest children, and there she left them in care of parties who, seeing her desolate state, kindly cared for them. She has some friends at St. Louis, and has made her way thither.

WHERE DOES THE GOLD COME FROM?—This question has never been satisfactorily answered by geologists. They can see as far into a millstone as anybody, but where the great depot or quarry from whence the gold comes that has been rasped in particles and thrown toward the surface to be rolled in the sand by the action of running water, or caught as prisoners in quartz rock, while that was either in solution or in the condition of pulverization, is the problem. Occasionally such enormous nuggets are found, quite solitary, it seems, to indicate they were broken off from a large mass somewhere and driven away in a torrent of gravel whose onward, upward force was irresistible till it met with counter currents. That old theory which supposed the precious metal was existing in combination with others in a gaseous form, and occasionally precipitated by electricity into lumps which worked their way like moles from the interior through strata of the earth's compact crust, is now quite obsolete. An impression is gaining advocates that gold does actually exist in great bodies, somewhere, not very far down, from whence fragments and particles are gradually brought up by aequatic agency. This gives a more reasonable explanation of the diffusion of gold in small parcels all over the globe.

IN A CAISSON.—The density of the compressed air in the East River bridge caisson is equal to two atmospheres, the pressure, therefore, being thirty pounds to the square inch. No difficulty is experienced in breathing, but there are some very singular phenomena connected with this highly compressed atmosphere. A foot gas burner gives a light equal to a four-foot burner. This is due to the double amount of oxygen in the air. It is possible that breathing twice the amount of oxygen required by nature, aided by dampness, may be the cause of the violent cramps and pains to which the workmen are subject. One poor fellow described the agony as "like tearin' the flesh from yer bones." The voice has a far-off sound, and whistling is impossible. Pucker the lips and blow as much as one will, a slight hissing sound is all that can be produced.

A SHOOTING AFFAIR.—In Carthage, N. Y., A. B. Cleveland and John Clark were both dangerously wounded, the first named being shot in the breast and the other through the head. Charles Ford was shot in the back, but the wound is slight. Cleveland was spending a few days in the village, and paying more attention to two of the village belles than some of the young gentlemen of the place liked to see. It is stated that Ford and Clark were appointed to administer a pummeling to Cleveland, which they proceeded to execute as the latter was returning to his hotel after serenading the ladies. As soon as Cleveland escaped from his assailants, he ran to the hotel and procured his revolver and returned to the scene of the encounter, and after some words, Ford shot at him. Cleveland returned the fire instantly, and six shots were exchanged, with the result as above stated.

PUDDLING IRON.—The operation of puddling iron is the most laborous part of the process whereby cast iron is converted into wrought iron. The commission of manufacturers from England, who lately visited this country to examine the puddling machine invented by an American iron-master, have reported so favorably that a number of English firms have contracted with the inventor to pay him two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for permission to build two hundred furnaces on his plan within six months, the money to be paid at the expiration of that time, whether the furnaces are then in operation or not. Until this invention was made, it was generally believed that a mechanical method equal to hand puddling could not be devised.

GAVE UP.—Every new nostrum must have its day. The day of cundurango seems to be about over. It is now stated that the London Chemical Society, having determined to give it a thorough trial, for months treated the patients in the cancer wards in the Middlesex Hospital with the different preparations from the root. The board now declares that the drug has no possible effect whatever on cancer, not one single instance of improvement having been observed in the cases treated.

A citizen of Indianapolis, who died lately, bequeathed "$500, to purchase ammunition," to a Kentuckian who had frequently threatened to shoot him.

## Items of Interest.

OVER 47,000 persons die annually in England of consumption.

A FIRE in in Sacramento, Ky., nearly destroyed the whole village.

A SAN Francisco court has decided that opium eating is not intemperance.

A CEDAR Rapids editor envies the census for embracing 17,000,000 women.

THE New York Democratic State Convention endorsed the Cincinnati resolutions.

ANOTHER bridge is to be built across the river at St. Louis at a cost of $4,000,000.

THE recent earthquake increased the flow of hot springs generally in California.

THE "Big Woods" of Minnesota stretch over a region two hundred miles long by forty in width.

THE Republican State Convention of New York in their resolutions, advised the renomination of Grant.

A FISH farm has been established within five miles of Salt Lake City that will grow 60,000 fish annually.

THE Catholic Temperance Societies of Wisconsin are to hold a State Convention in Watertown on the 18th of June.

SUNDRY MATTERS.—Hon. Harris Lewis said the best box for shipping butter in was a refrigerator made of proper size with convenient handles. That there was no churn that would make butter better than the old dash-churn, but some that would make it quicker. He thought the Blanchard was a good churn. Shallow pans were on the whole best for settling milk. A poison weed, so-called, was sent from Colorado, which Mr. Fuller will report on. Mr. Fuller stated that Osage Orange would not succeed on wet soils. A bushel contains fifty thousand seeds, and the seed should be planted in rows and dropped six inches apart.

A FARMER in North Carolina has had Japan clover growing on his land for forty years, and advises his friend to shun it.

WM. L. BARRY, of Nashville, Tenn., is the oldest printer in the United States, having just entered his ninety third year.

AT the Presidential election of 1868 the vote stood: Republican, 3,013,188; Democratic, 2,703,600; Republican majority, 309,588.

THE crops throughout Utah are reported to be in fine condition. There is little or no fear this year of a grasshopper plague.

THERE is a great rush from the United States this spring to Europe; in fact, it is difficult to secure passages on any outbound steamer.

THE pacing horse Longfellow won a five-mile race at Sacramento, Cal. The best time was 2:19½. This has never been beaten in California.

LEWISTON, Maine, is said to be growing more rapidly than any other manufacturing town in New England, with the exception of Fall River, Mass.

FOUR millions of brick, 180,000 cubic feet of granite 3,500 tons of iron and 19,000 pounds of cement have thus far been used upon the new post-office.

A NEGRO in jail at Carthage, Tenn., charged with rape on a white lady, was recently taken out by five men and hung to a tree, and afterwards shot with pistols.

THE Republican State Convention at Elmira endorsed the administration of President Grant in a series of resolutions, and elected delegates to Philadelphia.

ORIS S. FERRY was re-elected for a term of six years from March, 1873, by the Connecticut Legislature. The contest was between the successful candidate and Gen. Hawley.

THE Cork correspondent of the Boston *Pilot* says that more people are now emigrating from Ireland than at any previous time. Not less than four thousand leave the country every week.

THE prospect of the apple, pear, peach and cherry crop in Western New York is still excellent, though the pears are not blooming as fully as usual. Small fruits have been injured by the weather.

DURING an illness of the editor of the Albuque *Review*, his wife, whose name is Leonora Mc Guiness, set the type, did the press work, got out every issue of the paper in good shape, and had a few crucifixes to set up in their cabins.

### New York Carpenters' Strike.

On the day the carpenters of New York city inaugurated their strike, it is doubtful if there was necessity for a single one being idle. So brisk was business and so great was the demand for men, carpenters and joiners were readily commanding $3.50 per day, and when they struck for the enforcement of the eight-hour law, there was every prospect of success without anything like an extended struggle. When the strike commenced it numbered about one thousand men, but before the first evening over four hundred non-society men joined them, and about one hundred and fifty bosses acceded to the demanded terms with only a protest. A great many bosses called personally at the headquarters, and, after giving in their adhesion to the requirements of the men, requested to be furnished with so many hands, and marched off with them. So great was the demand that, if the strike had been for double wages and half-time, many of the bosses who had contracts on hand would have submitted. The bosses at the start were willing to accede to eight hours work, but they wanted to pay $2.-$0 instead of $3.50 for it. At this writing there is little question of the success of the men in retaining their present wages for eight hours' work.

SMALL-POX.—A licentiate of the London Royal College of Surgeons, Mr. R. C. Furley, says that he is able to prove that vaccination is not only a preventive, but a cure of small-pox. He has ascertained that when a person liable to take small-pox is exposed to the infection the poison circulates in the blood eight days before producing any febrile symptoms. The general practice is not to vaccinate during the febrile state that follows; but Mr. Furley says he can show from cases under his care at the present time that if one is vaccinated during the febrile stage the fever is slightly increased, but the eruption does not make its appearance, and if vaccinated during the eruptive stage the eruption is immediately arrested. The mature lymph overtakes the immature poison, and the disease terminates. If the eruption exhibits white tops, there is danger of infection; if not, it dies away as pimples. Mr. Furley feels confident that if every doctor were to vaccinate each case of small-pox that comes under his care at once, many hundreds of lives would be saved.

THE COPPER MINERS' STRIKE.—Four of the leaders of the strikers in the copper region, were arrested and placed under a guard of sixteen armed men, to be conveyed to the jail at Houghton, Mich., thirteen miles distant. The discontented miners rallied and overtook the Sheriff's party a mile from Calumet, and rescued the prisoners. The strikers, who numbered fully six hundred, made threats of forcible resistence in case the authorities attempted interference with them. Many women joined in the attack upon the guard. The total number of persons engaged in the strike, and who will not work themselves or permit others to do so, is two thousand.

An Irish servant girl having finished her day's work, including the "washing," obtained a half-hour's furlough, "to see a gentleman friend." The half extended to the whole hour, when Bridget appeared, blushing and half smiling. "If you plaze, ma'am, I must leave you to day, for I'm to be married, if you plaze, to-night, ma'am." "Why, what does this mean, Bridget?" inquired her mistress; "I never heard you were engaged." "No more was I ma'am; but a boy just now from the old country wants me to have him, and me cousin thinks I had better, and so I towld him I would." And she did.

A Missouri couple who couldn't agree, agreed to disagree. They live in a double dwelling, and one daughter, of eighteen, keeps house for the father in one side, while the mother and two children live by themselves in the other part of the building, the kitchen and pantry arrangements only being used in common. The husband provides the provisions, fuel, &c., and the cooking is done on the same stove.

KANSAS.—The investigation into the charges of bribery in the election of the Kansas Senators is about to go on, authority having been given to send for persons and papers. Some of the evidence already submitted shows that in one of the cases $2,000 was off red a State Senator for his vote and accepted, but that when the election came off the bribe-taker was too intoxicated to reach the Station-house.

SEVERAL surviving soldiers of the Mexican war residing in Minnesota, held a meeting in St. Paul, and voted to have a reunion in the same city on the 14th of September, the anniversary of the capture of the city of Mexico.

### A Swiss Festival.

The great festival of the year in certain Swiss districts is that to do honor to the herds and herdsmen that ascend the Alps for the Summer,—the former to fatten on the rich, Alpine grass, and the latter to care for their flocks, and turn the milk into cheese for the nations of the earth. The cows that are to go have already been selected, the best milkers being mainly chosen, and from among these the finest of the herd is selected to lead. Her neck is adorned with a broad embroidered bell-band, from which hangs a famous specimen of cow-bell, whose deep tones drown those of nearly all the others of the band—for every cow has her bell, that she may be found if lost in the mountains. Then her horns bear garlands and flowers and other ornaments that clearly distinguish her as the queen-cow of the herd.

The procession is led by a couple of the fairest shepherd girls of the region, who are decked out with all their finery of showy skirt and brilliant corsage and rustic jewelry and hats crowned with natural flowers, and carry Alpine canes bearing ribbons, wreaths, and garlands. Scattered along the line are the herdsmen in gala costume, and young men and women who form an escort to the train on its passage through the village. The streets are filled with a festive crowd in holiday attire, displaying the quaint and picturesque costumes peculiar to the surrounding region, and thus affording a fine opportunity for studying the unique dress of the Swiss peasants.

As the march proceeds, the bells of the town peal out in loudest tones, glad ly the shepherds strike up their favorite *Ranz des Vaches*, and all indeed goes merry as a marriage-bell.

At last the farewell salutations are exchanged, and the procession wends its way to the mountain ascent. Part way up the steep declivity it stops to exchange cheers and greetings with the crowd below, and when these can no longer be heard the Swiss horn sends forth its wails in answer to the ghostly bells of the distant village. By this time the day is waning, and prudence warns the shepherds to hasten to their mountain retreat of rude cabins which are to form their summer home. These are usually low wooden huts, framed of logs or heavy timber, and covered by shingle roofs, which are weighted with very heavy stones, to protect them from the force of the wind. Having arrived at these, their first duty, after housing their herd for the night, is to place over the entrance some pious word, such as "God protect us!" and adorn and encircle them with the flowers and wreaths that decked the procession.

These mountain herdsmen have a long season of severe and trying labor after this day of festivity. In summer they seldom indulge in more clothing than simple pantaloons and shirt, except for an occasional visit to the valley on business, when they wear in addition a short jacket, and invariably take an umbrella and a pipe. They carry milk, as it is collected from the different cabins for cheese-making in great barrel-like vessels on their backs.

All the utensils for their dairy labor and the manufacture of cheese, as well as their provisions for the season must be carried up on the backs of men or beast,—more frequently the former; and the scanty furniture of their cabins is taken up in the same way. A few pots and kettles and dippers, with a dish or two, will furnish their modest household. They learn to do with marvelously little for themselves, and expend all their means and efforts on tubs for butter and cheese. The extra out fit of the women is confined to their knitting utensils and yarn, a prayer-book, and a few crucifixes to set up in their cabins.

### A Woman to be Hanged.

Libbie Garrabrant, the murderess of Patterson, New Jersey, was before the court for sentence. During the time that had intervened since her trial she had spent her time gossiping with other prisoners, and with the occasional visitors who had dropped in to see her. She showed hardly any sensibility, and did not seem to fear or expect a sentence of death.

The Court-house was crowded, and, when the prisoner was brought in, the space around the building was packed with a surging crowd, who had made vain efforts to gain admission. The prisoner as she appeared at the bar was paler than when she was before in the court, and betrayed more emotion. She took from her pocket a handkerchief, holding it to her eyes. She was neatly attired in a brown dress, black shawl, and black velvet hat. She was told to stand up, and Judge Bedle asked, "Have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced?"

The prisoner responed "No," with emotion.

Judge Bedle then said: "A jury have found you guilty of the murder of Ransom F. Burroughs in the month of December last, and they have fixed the degree of your guilt as murder in the first degree. The court is entirely satisfied with that verdict, and think that from the evidence and the testimony the jury did their work faithfully, and that no other verdict could have been given. The court do not intend to make any remarks on, or to rehearse, the testimony, as they think nothing can be gained by it. It is enough to say that in the judgment of the court your crime was deliberate and most wicked. Your moral sense has been much debased and you have fallen very low, and no doubt are both legally and morally responsible for your act. You either alone, or with another to help you, administered poison to Burroughs, and allowed him to die in the very house with you without giving him that medical assistance which might have saved his life. The court see no reason why the penalty of the law should not be enforced. Your example is a terrible warning to others. When once the female character is debased and she allows herself to become a prey to the most vicious passions of her nature, terrible consequences may be the result. You seem to be lost to shame to a certain extent, and instead of abiding by the dictates of your conscience you took counsel from the violent impulses of you nature. Nothing now remains but to pass sentence. The sentence of the court is, that you, Elizabeth Garrabrant, be taken from this bar to the prison of Passaic county, and kept in close confinement until the nineteenth day of July next, and that between the hours of ten and three on that day, you to be taken to the place as provided by the Sheriff in accordance with the law, and then and there be hung by the neck until you are dead; and may God have mercy upon your soul."

As the last words fell from the judge's lips the prisoner sobbed violently. The court immediately ordered her removal.

The general impression in Patterson is that the prisoner will never be hung, and there is already a petiton in circulation asking the Court of Pardons to commute the punishment to imprisonment for life.

### To Regulate Time in Cookery.

Mutton—A leg of eight pounds will require two hours and a half; a chine or saddle of ten or eleven pounds, two hours and a half; a shoulder of seven pounds, one hour and a half; a loin of seven pounds one hour and three quarters; a neck and breast about the same as the loin.

Beef—The sirloin of fifteen pounds, from three hours and three-quarters to four hours; ribs of beef, from fifteen to twenty pounds, will take three hours to three hours and a half.

Veal—A fillet, from twelve to sixteen pounds, will take from four to five hours, at a good fire; a loin, upon the average, will take three hours; a shoulder, from three hours to three hours and a half; a neck, two hours; a breast, from an hour and a half to two hours.

Lamb—Hind-quarter of eight pounds, will take from an hour and three-quarters to two hours; fore-quarter of ten pounds, about two hours; leg of five pounds, from an hour and a quarter to an hour and a half; shoulder or breast, with a quick fire, an hour.

Pork—A leg of eight pounds will require about three hours; griskin, an hour and a half; a spare rib of eight or nine pounds will take from two hours and a half to three hours to roast it thoroughly; a hald spare-rib of eight pounds, an hour and a quarter; a loin of five pounds, if very fat, from two hours to two hours and a half; a sucking pig, of three weeks old, about an hour and a half.

Poultry—A very large turkey will require about three hours; one of ten pounds, two hours; a small one, an hour and a half. A full-grown fowl, an hour and a half; a moderate-sized one, an hour and a quarter. A wild pullet, from half an hour to forty minutes. A goose, full-grown, two hours; a green goose, forty minutes. Duck, full size, from an hour and a quarter to one hour and three-quarter.

A SUICIDE.—A woman committed suicide in France not long ago because she thought the devil was after her. If everybody in this vicinity who was troubled by the same pursuer was to commit suicide, there would be a very perceptible depletion of the population. We suspect that the reason they do not do it, is because they know it would not be a means of escape.

Mexicans ride well and gracefully, and sit their horses in such a manner that the rider seems a part of the animal.

## NEW YORK MARKET—Weekly Review.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for western flour is dull. The prices are a shade easier on the low grades, and the better grades are unchanged in value.

Southern Flour.—There is a moderate jobbing trade at former rates. The sales are $8.65@$11.10 for extras, 11.15@$13.50 for good to choice.

Rye Flour is dropping. Sales have been made at $5@6.25 for common to fine.

Wheat is a shade stronger. We quote No. 2 spring in store at $1.69@1.71½; No. 1 in store at $1.74@1.77; winter red western at $1.98@$2.20.

Rye is quiet at 98c.

Corn is quite active. There is a good demand from exporters and the home trade is fair, and for sound parcels price are well maintained.

PROVISIONS.—Pork.—The market for mess on the spot is irregular. The very large receipts of hogs in the West weakens the feelings of holders materially. For forward delivery the market is dull and prices are heavy.

Dressed Hogs.—The market is lower. We quote city at 5¾@6c. as extremes.

Cut Meats.—The market is very steady, though the business is not large.

Smoked Meats.—There is the usual trade at old figures.

Lard.—The market for western on the spot is dull and heavy. Really choice stock is held at 9 3 8@9 7-16c., but contract lard is offered for the balance of the month at 9 5-16c.

Stearine.—The market is steady, with a fair business doing.

Beef.—There is not much doing. We quote plain western mess at $7.50@$9.50, and extra mess at $10@$12.

Beef Hams.—The market is rather quiet. We quote western at $23@$27.

Tierce Beef.—Remains quiet. We quote prime mess at $15@$17, and India mess at $17@$20.

Butter.—The market is a shade better. The receipts continue to be inadequate to meets the wants of the trade. We quote State in Welsh tubs at 29@30c., and in half tubs at 31@32c.

Cheese.—There is a fair inquiry from exporters and prices are stronger. The supply continues to be light. We quote State at 7@10c., for inferior to fair.

Petroleum.—For crude in bulk the market is quiet. There is a fair amount of stock offering and not much inquiry. We quote at 13 1-8c. Crude in shipping order is a fraction lower, with moderate sale. For refined the market is without animation. Prices are steadily held, with a moderate amount of stock on sale.

Coffee.—The market for Brazils is firm, but hardly so active. In West India there is not much business, but full prices are current.

## UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

The Senate passed the Supplementary Apportionment bill, providing for an additional representative for several specified States. The suspension of the habeas corpus act was discussed at length.

### HOUSE.

A resolution offered by Mr. Beck, making one-third of the customs duties receivable in legal tender notes, was passed. Quinine was placed on the free list.

The House of Representatives passed the Tariff and Tax bill as it now stands, and immediately after resolved to concur in the Senate's resolution for adjournment on the 29th. A motion was made by Mr. Butler that the President be requested to inform the House who had made the promise, referred to by Sir Stafford Northcote in his recent speech on the Washington Treaty, that the claim for indirect damages would not be presented if the Senate could have the opportunity of getting out of the scrape without disgrace. The resolution was referred.

The House passed the Senate amendment to the Post-office Appropriation bill, known as the Pacific mail subsidy. Mr. Banks reported favorably Butler's resolution asking for information about the promise of withdrawing the indirect claims to which Sir Stafford Northcote referred in his recent speech. On taking the floor preliminary to a long speech on the treaty, Butler said the British Commissioner must have been misreported or lacking in memory. He had every reason to believe that no such promise had been given.

### Mr. Greeley Accepts.

Horace Greeley has accepted the nomination tendered him at Cincinnati. In his letter he said, after referring to the platform, the substance of which we have given before,

These propositions, so ably and forcibly presented in the platform of your convention, have already fixed the attention and command the assent of a large majority of our countrymen, who joyfully adopt them, as I do, as the bases of a true, beneficient national reconstruction—of a new departure from jealousies, strifes, and hates, which have no longer adequate motive or even plausible pretext, into an atmosphere of peace, fraternity, and mutual good will. In vain do the drill-sergeants of decaying organizations flourish menacingly their truncheons, and angrily insist that the files shall be closed and strengthened; in vain do the whippers-in of parties once vital because rooted in the vital needs of the hour protest against straying and bolting, denouncing men nowise their inferiors as traitors and renegades, and threaten them with infamy and ruin. I am confident that the American people have already made your cause their own, fully resolved that their brave hearts and strong arms shall bear it on to triumph. In this faith, and with the distinct understanding that, if elected, I shall be the President not of a party, but of the whole people, I accept your nomination, in the confident trust that the masses of our countrymen, North and South, are eager to clasp hands across the bloody chasm which has too long divided them, forgetting that they had been enemies in the joyful consciousness that they are and must henceforth remain brethren.

Yours, gratefully,
HORACE GREELEY.

### The Electoral Vote.

The following table exhibits the electoral vote of the United States in the contest of 1872, with a statement of the popular majority in the same States in 1868. It should be kept for reference:

| State. | Electoral Vote, 1872. | Rep. maj. 1868. | Dem. maj. 1868. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 9 | 4,280 | — |
| Arkansas | 4 | 3,074 | — |
| California | 6 | 514 | — |
| Connecticut | 6 | 4,054 | — |
| Delaware | 3 | — | — |
| Florida | 3 | 3 | 3,357 |
| Georgia | 11 | — | 45,688 |
| Illinois | 21 | 41,150 | — |
| Indiana | 14 | 9,787 | — |
| Iowa | 11 | 46,850 | — |
| Kansas | 5 | 17,030 | — |
| Kentucky | 12 | — | 64,381 |
| Louisiana | 7 | 46,902 | — |
| Maine | 7 | 28,030 | — |
| Maryland | 8 | — | 31,919 |
| Massachusetts | 13 | 77,009 | — |
| Michigan | 11 | 31,481 | — |
| Minnesota | 5 | 15,470 | — |
| Mississippi | 8 | — | — |
| Missouri | 15 | 25,883 | — |
| Nebraska | 3 | 4,293 | — |
| Nevada | 3 | 1,202 | — |
| New Hampshire | 4 | 6,967 | — |
| New Jersey | 9 | — | 2,280 |
| New York | 35 | 12,136 | 10,000 |
| North Carolina | 10 | 41,428 | — |
| Ohio | 22 | — | 164 |
| Oregon | 3 | 28,808 | — |
| Pennsylvania | 28 | 6,445 | — |
| Rhode Island | 4 | 17,064 | — |
| South Carolina | 7 | 30,446 | — |
| Tennessee | 11 | — | — |
| Texas | 8 | 32,122 | — |
| Vermont | 5 | — | — |
| Virginia | 11 | 8,719 | — |
| West Virginia | 5 | 24,447 | — |
| Wisconsin | 10 | — | — |
| Total | 357 | | |

The total vote for President in 1868 was 5,623,861, of which Seymour had 2,648,830, and Grant 2,985,031, a majority for Grant of 336,201.

A CURIOUS APPLE TREE.—Charles Waters, of Springfield, Wis., has some trees which produce apples that have neither seed nor core. There is no waste to these after the outside skin is removed—nothing but clear apple. The trees do not bloom. He has some trees large enough to bear fruit, and expects to get some full grown apples the coming Fall, and will exhibit them at several different State fairs. The scions from which he first started this fruit in his orchard were brought from Virginia a number of years ago, and presented to him by a friend. The tree from which the scions were taken is said to have been the only one of the kind ever known. Some two years ago, a half bushel of apples from the Virginia tree were sent to Horace Greeley, and he made a note of the fact, considering them as a very valuable kind of fruit for culinary purposes, as they certainly must be, from the fact of there being little waste to them, and but little labor to prepare them for cooking.


RAILROAD BONDS.—Whether you wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall St., New York.

BUFFALO, N. Y., DEC. 13, 1870.

DR. R. V. PIERCE:—For the past six months I have used your Golden Medical Discovery in my practice and in that time I have tested its merits in severe coughs, both acute and chronic, in chronical diseases of the throat, severe cases of bronchitis, general derangement of the system, constipated condition of the bowels, and wherever a thorough Alterative, or blood purifier, has been indicted. In all cases I have found it to act gently yet thoroughly and effectually in removing the various diseased conditions, and bringing about a healthy action throughout the system. Yours fraternally, H. L. HILL, M. D.


A FIRE in Somerset, Penn., destroyed six squares in the heart of the town, embracing one third of the area of the place and two-thirds of its entire value. Loss, $1,000,000; insurance, $75,000.

### How to go West.

This is the name of a pamphlet recently issued by the Burlington Line. It contains a mass of truthful and reliable information, and the most correct Railroad Map in America. A copy of the Book should be in the hands of everyone who is going to Southern Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, California or the Territories.

Copies of the Pamphlet can be obtained *free of charge* by addressing Gen. Passenger Agent, B. & M. R. R., Burlington, Iowa.—*Com.*


A WASH FOR THE HEAD.—Burnett's Kalliston is cooling, cleansing and refreshing. It is highly recommended after shaving, softening the beard and rendering the skin smooth.—*Com.*

Whether for use on man or beast, the Merchant's Gargling Oil will be found an invaluable Liniment, and worthy of use by every resident in the land. We know of no proprietary medicine or article now used in the United States which shares the good will of the people to a greater degree than this.—*N. Y. Independent.*

INTOXICATING NOSTRUMS.—The persons who have scruples of conscience against "perpendicular drinking" at tavern bars, can become blind drunk on almost any of the advertised "tonics" or "invigorants" in half an hour. There is however one exception to this rule; Nobody can "get over the bay" on VINEGAR BITTERS, for the simple reason that this famous renovating and regulating medicine contains no diffusive stimulants of any kind. Yet its strength-reserving properties are marvelous. It restores the relish for food when all other appetizers fail; imparts unwonted vigor to the digestive functions; regulates the flow of bile; soothes the nervous system; promotes healthful sleep; and tends to produce that condition of body and brain, which is supposed to be most conducive to longevity and the enjoyment of life. Its specific effects in acute and chronic disorders, affecting the stomach, the bowels, the spine, the kidneys, the fleshy fibre, the muscles and the lungs, are considered by competent judges the most extraordinary medical phenomena of the age. Vinegar Bitters has now a larger sale than any of the spirituous astringents, and its immense popularity in a land where the people observe closely, test thoroughly, and act independently, is in itself a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the medicine. We recommend it to all.—*Com*

RUPTURE can be cured without suffering. Elastic Trusses are superseding all others. Before buying Metal Trusses or Supporters, send for a descriptive circular to the Elastic Truss Co., 683 Broadway, N. Y.—*Com.*


### SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS.

The recent amendment to the Homestead Act, under which the veterans of our late Army and Navy can secure free homesteads of 160 acres near the lines of the great land grant railroads, by one or two years' residence, instead of five, is very natural y attracting much attention among the soldiers and sailors. Colonies are forming in many parts of the country for the purpose of taking advantage of the new law, while at the same time reaping all the advantages of moving West in organized communities. The construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, now completed through Minnesota, has opened to settlers a large body of the best land in the West. This Company offers very important facilities and advantages to soldiers and others seeking Western homes, whether they intend to settle on Government homestead, or purchase the Company's land. Its announcement is published elsewhere in this journal.—*Com*


THE GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE SPRING.—Such is the name bestowed upon a medicinal spring which appears in the bailiwick of ex-Governor Curtin, which is winning a fame as wide as that of the great battle fought around it. The story of its discovery by the wounded in the battle is the projection of one of the ancient fables into our modern history. Almost equally fabulous are some of its cures. Even the medical journals admit that it is not only a remedy for the worst forms, but for nearly every variety of any chronic diseases. Its waters are being carried to every part of the world, for they neither loose their taste or medicinal virtue by bottling or exposure to the atmosphere. See advertisement in another column.—*Com.*

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ring